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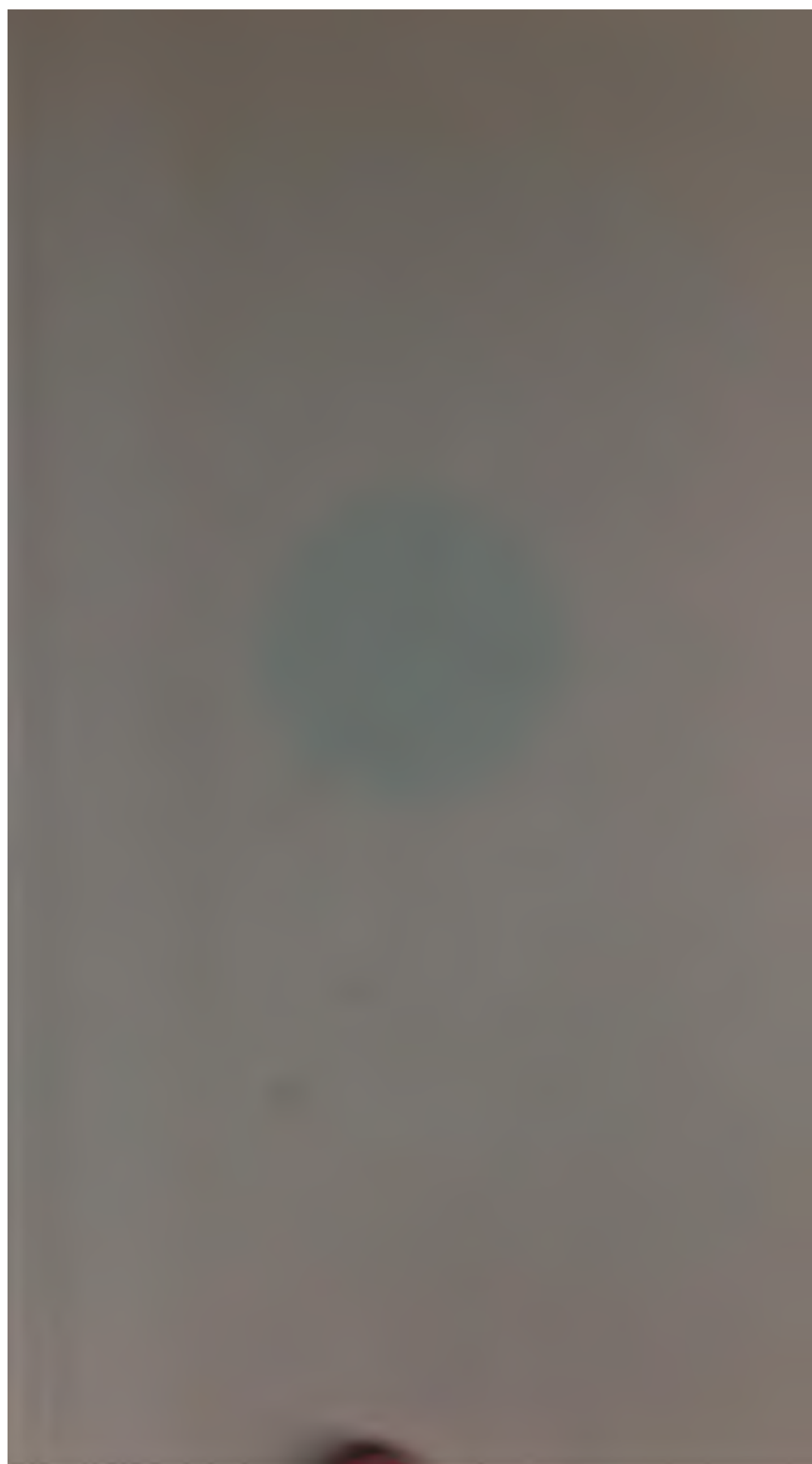
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THE ORIGINAL
Historical Description
OF THE
CHAPEL ROYAL & PALACE
Wolbrood.



Drawn & Engr'd by J. Pettit.

EDINBURGH.

1830.

SOLD BY THE CAREER OF THE CHAPEL ROYAL.

THE ORIGINAL
HISTORICAL
DESCRIPTION

of the

MONASTERY

and Chapel Royal of

Holmroodhouse.

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE

PALACE

AND

Surroundings.

EMBELLISHED WITH SEVEN ENGRAVINGS



C. Thomson. F. S. A.

PUBLISHED AND SOLD FOR BEHOOF OF THE FAMILY
OF THE LATE JOHN PETRE.

EDINBURGH.

1830

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ORIGINAL
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
Monastery, Chapel Royal,
AND
PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE.

BY
CHARLES MACKIE,
AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF "QUEEN MARY'S CASTLES," "ROSLIN,"
"LINLITHGOW," "THE KING'S VISIT,"
&c. &c.

Third Edition,
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

" See yonder hallow'd fane ! the pious work
Of names once fam'd, now dubious or forgot,
Or buried midst the wreck of things which were."
BLAIR'S GRAVE.

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JOHN ANDERSON JUN. 55. NORTH BRIDGE ;
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TO

WILLIAM IV.

KING OF GREAT BRITAIN,

THIS WORK IS, WITH HIS MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS

PERMISSION, HUMBLY AND GRATEFULLY

DEDICATED, BY HIS MAJESTY'S MOST

DEVOTED SUBJECT AND SERVANT,

CHARLES MACKIE.

BRIGHTON, *January* 20. 1831.

SIR,

LORD MELBOURNE having submitted your letter of the 6th instant, and accompanying copy of the History of Holyrood, &c. to the King, I have been honoured with his Majesty's commands, to communicate to you his Majesty's acquiescence in the wish expressed on the part of the late MR PETRIE's family, that the Work should be dedicated to his Majesty.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. TAYLOR.

CHARLES MACKIE, ESQ. }
7. Rowburgh Terrace, Edinburgh. }

TO

WILLIAM IV.

KING OF GREAT BRITAIN,

THIS WORK IS, WITH HIS MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS

PERMISSION, HUMBLY AND GRATEFULLY

DEDICATED, BY HIS MAJESTY'S MOST

DEVOTED SUBJECT AND SERVANT,

CHARLES MACKIE.

H. & J. PILLANS, PRINTERS,

7. JAMES'S COURT.

ANOTHER SCOTTISH RELIC IN ENGLAND.

Cellarbank, Broughty Ferry.

—Allow me to direct the attention of your
ra to another interesting Scottish relic which is
erved in the Church of St Stephen, just outside
own of St Albans. This is the brass lectern once
ging to the Abbey Church of Holyrood, to which
s presented by George Orichton, Bishop of Dun-
1537-1544. The Abbey was plundered and
by the English under Hertford, and an English
whose name has escaped me, carried off as his
of the plunder the brass font in which the Royal
ten were usually baptised and the lectern. The
he presented to the Abbey Church of St Albans
t was afterwards melted down by the Common-
th men. The lectern was gifted by him to his
h church—St Stephen. During the
reat Rebellion it was carried hence and
he chance of being saved by some
he middle of the century.
ed in the year 1844.

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INTRODUCTION.

PRIOR to the middle of the sixteenth century, the Monastic Establishments of Europe were for ages the chief, if not the only, repositories of knowledge. In them many sciences were studied. From the industry and ingenuity of their inmates, not a few of these arts were derived which are now considered indispensable for the convenience and ornament of civil life. It is to the inhabitants of the cloister that we are also indebted for the cultivation of that elegant ecclesiastical architecture, of which the numerous specimens still remaining in this country, call forth the admiration of the curious, and stimulate the exertions of the artist.

It is to be regretted, that in consequence of the superstitious purposes to which these Institutions were more immediately subservient, our reforming ancestors, especially in this northern part of Britain, began early to ransack and destroy indiscriminately, all the splendid monuments of architectural genius, which afforded either shelter to the devotees of superstition, or were the theatres in which the rites of their ceremonious worship were performed. Impressed with the idea that the Popish service ought to be forcibly extirpated from the land, and too easily influenced by the injudicious zeal of their own perse-

cuted teachers, the uniform endeavour of the Reformers was, to prevent the return of abettors of Popery by the immediate destruction of their churches and monastic dwellings. Thus, with ruthless hand, did the followers of the pious Knox, in their fierce endeavours to secure the means of moral improvement, needlessly deprive their country of many splendid monuments of scientific skill, and themselves ultimately, of elegant and commodious places for public worship. The destruction of those buildings unfortunately was not the only evil,—numerous records and valuable manuscripts suffered in the indiscriminate destruction. Many of these documents, indeed, have escaped the flames, but only enough to excite the deepest regret, that so much and uncalled-for havock was suffered to be committed among the records of our national history and arts, at that time placed for the greater security within the sacred walls of the monasteries and churches. In consequence of this conduct, a dark shade has been thrown over the more early periods both of our civil and religious history, which all the skill and learning of posterity will be unable fully to remove. Another effect of this rashness has been, to subject the memory of the unfortunate inmates of the cloisters to every species of reproach, and that after those documents were destroyed, which would have borne no inconsiderable testimony to the industry and piety (though perhaps ill directed) of many of their number. The investigations, however, which have been made of late years into the remaining documents of the history of the religious

establishments of Britain, have produced several important and interesting results : They have elucidated the architecture of the ecclesiastical fabrics ; and by demonstrating its scientific principles, removed the unmerited stigma with which the revivers of the Greek and Roman architecture endeavoured unfairly to load the circular and pointed styles of our forefathers. They have also refuted, to a considerable extent, the hasty opinion, which many prejudiced persons have fondly cherished, that convents were only the abodes of ignorance, indolence, and crimes.

Many splendid examples of industrious and praiseworthy investigation of the Ecclesiastical and Architectural Antiquities of England are before the public, which astonish the readers with the magnitude of the undertaking.* Much still remains to be accomplished. A large and but partially travelled field lies before our Scottish Antiquaries, who remain considerably behind our southern neighbours. They have within these few years commenced the task ;—the subjects of investigation have fully met their wishes, both as regard their interest and intrinsic worth ; and we hope ere long to be furnished with more circumstantial details, and elegant illustrations of many of our once rich and magnificent Scottish Monasteries and Cathedrals.

* See Dugdale's *Preface to Leland's Collectanea* ; Britton's *Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*, 4to ; Brewster's *Encyclopedia*, Art. Civil Architecture, § ancient Gothic Archit. ; Milner's *Ecclesiastical Architecture of England*, 8vo ; *Essays on Gothic Architecture*, by Wharton and others, 8vo ; Whittington's *Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France*, 4to ; Dallaway's *Observations on English Architecture*.

In this state of things, a proper account of Holyrood Abbey and Palace has been long considered a *desideratum*. Little more has been done hitherto than the introduction of a few general and loose statements, into the various topographical accounts of the city and county of Edinburgh. To remedy this defect, and in some degree, to meet the wishes of the inquisitive *tourist and visitant*, is the object of the following pages, which the Author humbly hopes will prove (at least in the more material circumstances of detail) both full and correct. They comprise an account of the early and subsequent history of the Abbey "*Sanctæ Crucis*," with a description of the ruins of the Abbey-Church, afterwards the Chapel Royal of Holyroodhouse,—Lists of Religious Houses dependent upon the Abbey, and of the Abbots,—Monumental Inscriptions, &c. interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes of Illustrious Characters,—a History and Description of the Palace, accompanied with an Account of the Environs, which include a Sanctuary for insolvent debtors,—the only one in the united kingdom,—a List of the names of the present official persons belonging to his Majesty's Household for Scotland, in so far as they are connected with the Chapel Royal and Palace. A correct Plan of the Sanctuary, including the Abbey and Palace, with several Views of the Chapel, are also given.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 1. 1831.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
OF
THE MONASTERY,
AFTERWARDS THE
CHAPEL ROYAL OF HOLYROOD.

THE monastery of *Sanctæ Crucis*, or *Holyrood*, was founded by David I. of Scotland, A. D. 1128, and, like most other religious establishments of the dark ages, originated in superstition. The account generally given is, that it was established by that Monarch, to perpetuate the memory of a miraculous interposition of Heaven, said to have been manifested in his favour. This event is narrated by the historians of those times, with all their usual enthusiasm.

“ The King, while hunting in the forest of Drumselch, one of the royal forests*, which surrounded the rocks and

* In the public archives, frequent grants are to be met with of large parcels of timber, granted to the inhabitants of Edinburgh for building and repairing houses, and for clearing away the “ *ancient royal forests* surrounding Arthur Seat, the Burrowmuir,” &c. &c. *Vide* also Rohan’s *Hist. Edinb.* 1580, and Maitland’s *Hist. Edin.* 1753.

hills to the east of the city of Edinburgh, on Rood-day, or exaltation of the cross, was attacked by a stag, and would, in all probability, have fallen a sacrifice to the enraged animal, which overbore both him and his horse, (as his attendants were left at a considerable distance behind,) when lo! an arm, wreathed in a dark cloud, and displaying a cross of the most dazzling brilliancy, was interposed between them, and the affrighted animal fled to the recesses of the forest in the greatest confusion. This having put an end to the chase, the Monarch repaired to the Castle of Edinburgh; where, during the night, in a dream, he was advised, as an act of gratitude for his deliverance, to erect an ABBEY, or house for Canons regular, upon the spot where this miraculous interposition had taken place."

In obedience to this visionary command, the King endowed this monastery for Canons regular of the Augustine order, a colony of whom he brought from an abbey of the same kind at St Andrew's*, and dedicated his new esta-

* All our churches formerly belonged either to *regulars* or *seculars*.

The regulars followed the rule of St Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, in Africa, St Bennet, or some private statutes approved by the Pope; and lived, slept, and took their diet together under the same roof. They were either *canons*, *monks*, or *friars*; and their houses were called *abbacies*, *priories*, or *convents*.

The seculars had their private rules, composed by their chapters, or borrowed from other colleges abroad; which statutes were not commonly approved of by Rome. They lived separately in their cloisters, or in private houses near to their churches; and were governed by a Dean [*Decanus*] or Provost [*Præpositus*.] Of this kind, were St Giles's church, Edinburgh, the Trinity College church there, and about 30 others.

The canons regular of St Augustine were first brought to Scotland by Atelwolphus, Prior of St Oswald, of Nottal in Yorkshire, and afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, who established them at Scone, in the year 1114, at the desire of King Alexander I. They had 28 monasteries in Scotland, of which were St Andrew's and Holyroodhouse Abbeys.

Spottiswoode's *Religious Houses of Scotland*, annexed to his Edition of Hope's *Minor Practiques*, Edin. 1734, and Keith's *Catalogue of Scotch Bishops*, Edin. 1755.

blishment to the honour of the said Cross *. The celestial relick having been left in his possession, was enshrined in silver, and placed with great pomp and ceremony upon the *high altar*, where it remained for ages, a source of riches and comfort to its numerous devotees, till the fatal battle of Durham, A. D. 1346, when its virtues appear to have deserted its possessors, as it there fell into the hands of the English, and was long preserved by them with zealous veneration in the cathedral church of Durham. The texture of this celestial cross is said to have been of such mysterious composition, that none could discover of what materials it was composed; and in the lapse of ages it has hitherto eluded the search of the antiquarian.

To render the references in the accompanying description more intelligible, the following translation of the charter of foundation from the original, which is beautifully written upon vellum in the public archives of the city of Edinburgh, may be of some importance:—

“ In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, and in honour of the HOLY CROSS, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and all the saints, I, David, by the grace of God, King of Scots, by royal authority, and consent of HENRY my son, and the Bishops of my kingdom, confirmed by my Earls and Barons, attested by the clergy, and by divine instinct approved by the people, do grant, and perpetually confirm to the church of the HOLY CROSS at Edinburgh, the several things hereafter mentioned:—That is to say, I grant to the said church, and to the Canons regularly serving God therein, in free and perpetual alms, the Church of the Castle, [of Edinburgh,] with appurtenances and rights thereof; trial by *duel*, *water*, and *fire ordeal*, so far as appertains to the ecclesiastical dignity; with the town of Selectuna [or

* Boeth. *Hist.* lib. ii.

Saughton] and its several divisions; and the church and parish of St Cuthbert's, with all things thereunto belonging; with the church, town, and its divisions, and the ground whereon the church is situate; together with all the lands lying under the Castle; viz. from the Well* which riseth or springeth near the corner of my garden, by the way which leads to the church of St Cuthbert's, and, on the other hand, along the foot of the Castlehill, to a rock at the east side of the Castlehill, with two chapels belonging to the said church of St Cuthbert's, viz. *Corstorfin* [*Corstorphin*,] with two *bovates*† and six acres of land, and the chapel of Libberton, with two *oxgangs*‡; together with all the rights and tithes, as well of the dead as of the living in Legbernard, which Macbetver [*Macbeth*] gave to the said church, and I have confirmed. Also the church of Hereth, [*Airth in Stirlingshire*,] with the lands thereunto belonging; together with the several lands by me thereunto annexed, as surveyed by my officers and others, I have given to Alwinus the abbot, with a saltpan and 26 acres of land, in the said town of Hereth: Which church and lands I will, that the said Canons of the Holy Cross freely hold and quietly possess for ever. And I hereby strictly enjoin, that no person presume to molest or disturb any of the said canons, their vassals, or servants, residing on the said lands; or that any work, auxiliary or secular customs, be unjustly exacted from them.

“ I likewise grant to the said Canons liberty to erect a

* The well under the Well-house Tower, vulgarly called Wallace's Tower, situated at the foot of the perpendicular crag on the north side of the Castle, where there is still a constant spring of pure water, even in the driest season.

† Bovate of land is commonly taken at 15 acres, or as much as an ox can plough in a year.

‡ Oxgang, the same as bovat.

mill upon the said lands, and to have and enjoy in Hereth all the following rights, customs and conveniences ; viz. in rivers, fishings, meadows, and pastures, and to enjoy all things necessary, in as full and ample a manner as when they were in my own possession ; together with the town of Broctunam [*Broughton*,] and its respective divisions ; the lands of Inverlet [*Inverleith*,] in the neighbourhood of the harbour, with the said harbour ; half of the fishings and tithes of the several fisheries belonging to the church of St Cuthbert's, the towns of Petendream [*Pittendrich*,] Hamere [*Hamar*,] and Fordam, with their several divisions ; and the hospital, with a *carucate* * or plough of land, and a perpetual annuity of 40 shillings, out of my town of Edwinesburg [*Edinburgh*,] And for supplying the said Canons with apparel, I give to them 100 shillings, payable out of my *cain*† at Pert [*Perth*,] and from the duties that arise to me out of the first merchant ships that arrive at Pert [*Perth*,] and if none shall happen to arrive, I then give to the said church, out of my revenue in Edwinesburg [*Edinburgh*,] the sum of 48 shillings ; out of Streveline [*Stirling*,] 20 shillings, with a house, and one draught of a fishing-net at the said place ; and 40 shillings out of Pert [*Perth*,] with a house in my town of Edwinesburg [*Edinburgh*,] free of all duties and customs whatsoever ; together with a house in the town of Berewick [*Berwick*,] a draught of two nets in Scypwell [*Spytwell*,] a house in Remfry [*Renfrew*,] five particates‡, and one draught of a net for salmon, with a right to fish for herrings.

* *Carucate*, or *Carucata terra*, as much land as a plough could till in one year, reckoned in England at 100 acres. *Skene de Sig. Verbo*.

† *Kain*, the duty paid to the Superior, or Lord of the Manor, by the tenants ; but more especially, as in this place, certain petty tithes paid to the clergy, for lands held of the church. *Ibid*.

‡ *Particate*, or *Particatæ terra*, is a rood, or the fourth part of an acre of land. *Ibid*.

And I strictly command, that no person whatsoever presume to take of any of the said Canons, their vassals or servants, any toll or duty whatever.

“ I also give to the said Canons, out of my camero [*Ewchequer*,] a perpetual annuity of 10 pounds, for lighting and repairing their church. And I command my respective officers and forresters, in the counties of Streveline [*Stirling*,] and Clackmannant [*Clackmannan*,] that they permit the said abbot and canons to take out of my several *woods* and *forests* as much wood as they shall have occasion for, towards building their church, houses, and other necessary constructions. I likewise order and direct, that the vassals and servants of the said canons shall have liberty to take out of my said *woods* or *forests* whatever wood they may have occasion for, without molestation. And I also grant, that the swine belonging to the *Masters* or *Canons* of the said church be free from pannage *.

“ I also give and grant to the said *Canons* one half of the *tallow*, *lard*, and *hides*, of the beasts killed in Edwinesburg [*Edinburgh*,] with the tithes of *whales* and *sea-monsters*, due to me from the river Avin [*Avon*,] to Colbrandespaide [*Colbrandspath*,] with the tithes of all my pleas and profits from the said Avin to the said Colbrandespaide, and the half of my pleas and profits of Kentyr [*Kintyre*,] and Errogeil [*Argyle*;] with the skins of all the rams, sheep, and lambs, belonging to my castle of Linlitcu [*Linlithgow*,] which die naturally, and 8 chalders of malt, 8 of meal, 30 cart-loads of brushwood from Libbertune [*Libberton*;] one of my mills of Dene, [*Dean*,] with the tenths of my mills of Libbertune and Dene, and those of my new mill at Edwinesburg [*Edinburgh*,] and Cragfenmar [*Craigendsmark*,] as far as they appertain to me; with

* Pannage, duty on swine that fed in the king's wood upon beech nuts, mast, &c.

all that belonged to *Vineth White* on the said rock, to be held in free and perpetual alms.

“ I likewise grant to the said Canons the town of Herbergare *, lying betwixt the said church and my town of [*Edinburgh,*] and that the burgesses thereof have the liberty of buying and selling goods and merchandise in open market, as freely and without molestation and reproach as any of my own burgesses. And I strictly enjoin, that no person presume to take by force any bread, ale, or other vendible commodity, without the consent of the said burgesses.

“ I also grant, that the said Canons be free from all tolls and customs in my several burghs and lands, in all things they deal in. And I strictly forbid all persons from taking a poind, or making a seizure in or upon the lands of the said Holy Cross, unless the Abbot refuse to do justice to the person injured. I will, likewise, that the said Canons hold the aforesaid things as fully as I enjoy my lands. And I grant, that the said Abbot shall have his court in as full, free, and honourable a manner as the Bishop of St Andrew’s, Abbot of Dunfermline, and Abbot of Kelcu [*Kelso,*] enjoy theirs.

“ Attested by these witnesses. Robert, Bishop of St Andrew’s. John, Bishop of Glasgow. Henry, my son. William, my nephew. Edward, the Chancellor. Herbert, the Treasurer. Gillemichell, Comite. Gospatrick, brother of Delphin. Robert Montague. Robert de Burneville. Peter de Bruce. Norman, the Sheriff. Ogu, Leising. Gillise. William de Graham. Turstan de Creictune Blemo, the Archdeacon. Alfric, the Chaplain, and Walleran, the Chaplain.”

Besides the provisions and privileges contained in the

* Herbergare, where the Canongate is now, so called from the houses of the Canons, and the Street where they were situated.

preceding charter of David I. this Abbey was liberally endowed by other persons from time to time, until it rose at length to such a pitch of opulence, as to excite the admiration and envy of its several depredators.

The patronages of several churches in different parts of the kingdom were vested in the Canons ; and the following extensive ecclesiastical foundations, with their revenues, belonged to them at the dissolution of the Abbey ; *viz.* The cells or priories of St Mary's Isle, in Galloway, granted to them by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, who afterwards became a monk in the Abbey ;—Blantyre, in Clydesdale ;—Rowadil, in the Isle of Herries, granted to them by M'Leod of Herries ;—Crusay, Oronsay, and Colonsay, all in the Western Isles of Scotland. The church of Melgyninch *, granted to them by Matthew, Abbot of Dunkeld, A. D. 1289. The church of Dalgarnock †, granted to them by John, Bishop of Glasgow, A. D. 1322. The church and vicarage of Kirkcudbright ‡, by Henry, Bishop of Galloway, A. D. 1334, &c.

The Canons of Holyrood possessed also extensive *legal*, as well as *civil* and *ecclesiastical* jurisdiction. To them belonged the right, as already seen, of trial or ordeal, both by *duel*, *fire*, and *water* ||, as also the finding out of “noted

* Cart. Dunk.

† Cart. Glas.

‡ Macfarlane, MS.

|| Trial by duel was an appeal to Heaven by means of the sword. The person injured had a right to enter the *lists* with his accuser, and to choose the length of the weapons ; as also to take the sunward and windward side of his antagonist. The victor was in general declared innocent, whether actually so or not.—Shutt's Royal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities, Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lion King at arms, an ancient Tournament MS. *Ad. Lib.* iv. l. 3.

The order of the combat, with the process, as frequently practised in the *Royal court and park of Holyroodhouse*, in ancient times, was as follows :—“ The accused, strongly denying the fact alleged against him, threw down his *gauntlet* or *gage*, calling the accuser a *liar*, and thereby chal-

witches and warlocks ;" the composing all manner of litigation and controversy ; and the precincts of their altars were literally a city of refuge to the trembling culprit who fled thither from the vengeance of his merciless pursuers. To enter this *sanctum sanctorum* in a forcible manner, was deemed more reprehensible than the deed, in revenge of which the sanctuary had been violated, *murder* alone excepted.

In the year 1177, a national council was held in the Abbey of Holyrood, in consequence of the arrival of a legate sent by the Pope to take cognizance of a dispute between the English and Scots Clergy, as to the submission of the latter to the Church of England, in terms of a stipulation to that effect by William of Scotland's treaty, between him and Henry I. of England, for delivering up certain forts to him. The legate having been admitted, however, into Scotland, only upon his compliance with cer-

lenging him to combat ; then the other took up the gage, declaring his willingness to fight, and to prove by battle the truth of his assertion. The gages were then sealed up and delivered to the Marshal, and leave to combat demanded of the King. Which, if he granted, a day and place were then appointed ; by which time a scaffold was erected for the King and his attendants, and the lists were railed round."—Sirrutt's *Horde Angel Cynn*. Vol. II. p. 165.

Trial by fire, was to cause the accused to walk bare-footed and blindfolded over nine glowing ploughshares. Sometimes carrying a red-hot ball of one pound, denominated *simple ordeal* ; of two pounds, double ordeal ; of three pounds, triple ordeal, &c. ; in which cases, if no harm ensued, the parties were declared innocent. Jacob's *Law Dictionary*, Art. Trial.

Trial by water, was to bind the accused hand and foot, and throw him into a pool of water ; if he swam on the surface, he was adjudged innocent, but if otherwise, he was abandoned to his fate, and suffered accordingly.—Forfactus *Goth. Ant.* &c.

The *fire ordeal* was intended for the higher classes of the community, and the *water ordeal* for the plebeians or baser sort. The ordeal of cold water was used till a very late period in the detection of witchcraft.

tain demands made by William, the result of this and a subsequent interference of Pope Alexander III. respecting the double election of John Scot, and Hugo, to the see of St Andrew's, (the former of whom he had commanded Matthew, Bishop of Aberdeen, to consecrate Bishop of St Andrew's in this Abbey, contrary to the will of the King,) afford only an additional proof how little the Church of Scotland then was under Papal influence. For William was excommunicated, and the kingdom interdicted, without any bad effect resulting to either *.

Shortly after its original foundation, Fergus, the first Lord of Galloway, one of its noblest and earliest benefactors, sought an asylum here, from the cares and troubles of a turbulent period, and paid the great debt of nature within its hallowed walls, A. D. 1161. His remains were interred near to the high altar, with all the pomp and splendour of monastic solemnity. John, Bishop of *Candida Casa*, or Whithorn, in Galloway, closed a long life of religious labour and devotion at its holy altars, A. D. 1206; as did also the famous John Duc de Lancaster in 1381.

This Abbey was frequently exposed to the rage of conquest, and the fury of savage depredators. In August 1332, when the army of Edward III. was about to retire into England, the soldiers, inspired by a principle of zealous devastation, laid waste the precincts of this sacred asylum, despoiling the shrines, and carrying off the vessels of gold and silver used in the solemnities of their appointed festivals. Not content with this sacrilegious plunder, they committed every outrage upon the trembling and unoffending inmates of its venerable cloisters. This monastery was also burnt down A. D. 1305, when the furious Richard II. made his descent upon Scotland.

* Guthrie's History of Scotland, and Keith's Catalogue of Scotch Bishops.

Archibald Crawford, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, a younger son of William Crawford, proprietor of the lands of Manuel and Haining, in Stirlingshire, having been bred to the church, and passed through several inferior ecclesiastical stations, was, in 1457, nominated Abbot of Holyroodhouse. He obtained high reputation on account of his talents and integrity, and was employed in many important civil transactions. In 1458 he was nominated one of the Lords of Council and Session, which at that time was only an ambulatory Committee of Parliament. He was frequently appointed ambassador to the court of England; and was included with others, to negotiate a treaty of marriage by James II. and a daughter of Edward IV., which did not succeed. He is here mentioned on account of having contributed materially to the embellishment of the monastery, and particularly in altering the old Norman fabric built by David I. into the pointed style of architecture which the present magnificent ruins exhibit *. He died in 1483.

As the various alterations made upon the buildings of Holyroodhouse are described in the sequel, it will suffice here to observe, that after this Church and Abbey had remained for 400 years in the fields, apart from any other building, King James V. about A. D. 1528, erected a house for his own residence near the south-west corner of *the Church*, with a circular turret at each angle. This is the present tower at the north-west corner of the *Palace* of Holyroodhouse.

In April 1544, during the irruption of the Earl of Hertford, this Abbey, together with the adjacent palace, were nearly reduced to ashes by the fury of his unprincipled

* His arms are to be seen beautifully cut on one of the flying buttresses, on the north side of the nave of the Abbey.

soldiery. The choir and transept of the church were then destroyed, and nothing left standing but the nave, of which the ruins only now remain. At this time the brazen font of curious workmanship, ornamented with Scripture subjects, and in which the children of the Kings of Scotland were usually baptized, was carried off by Sir Richard Lea, the captain of the English pioneers, who presented it to the church of St Albans, in Hertfordshire, after he had caused the following haughty and imperious inscription to be engraven upon it:—

“ Cum Læthia, oppidum apud Scotos non incelebre, et Edinburgus, primaria apud eos civitas, incendio conflagrante, *Richardus Leus*, eques auratus, me flammis ereptum ad *Anglos* perduxit. Hujus ego tanti beneficii memor, non nisi regum liberos lavare solitus, nunc meam operam etiam infimis *Anglorum* libi libenter condixi. *Leus victor sic voluit*. Vale. A. D. M. D. XLIII. et Anno Henrici Octavi XXXVI *.”

TRANSLATED.

When Leith, a town of good account in Scotland, and Edinburgh, the principal city of that nation, were on fire, Sir Richard Lea, knight, saved me out of the flames, and brought me into England. In gratitude to him for his kindness, I, who hitherto served only at the baptism of the children of kings, do now most willingly offer the same service, even to the meanest of the English nation. *Lea the Conqueror* hath so commanded. Adieu. A. D. 1543, in the 36th year of King Henry VIII.

“ No doubt,” as Sir Walter Scott justly observes, “ this mighty hero who had achieved so glorious an enterprize as

* Camb. Britannia in Com. Hereford. Kincaid's App.

that of taking away a brass font in the midst of the tumult occasioned by a conflagration, hoped to inform posterity of his renown, by the memorial engraven upon the trophy won by his exploits; but, alas! ambition knows not its own destiny; the victor's spoil became in its turn the spoil of rebellious regicides; for during the civil wars that raged under the unfortunate Charles, this sacred emblem of conquest was taken down and sold for its weight, and ignobly destroyed; nor would the memory of Sir Richard Lea's valour have survived, but for the diligence of the above accurate antiquarian *."

After the battle of Pinkey, A. D. 1547, the Protector, Duke of Somerset, sent two of his generals to suppress the monastery of *Sanctæ Crucis*. On their arrival they found that the fraternity had fled; and the church and palace being well covered with lead, these pillagers stripped it off, took down the bells, and committed several other acts of outrage †.

It may be proper to mention here, that during the existence of the Abbey, there were several private altars within the Abbatial Church, at which chaplains officiated, in virtue of certain specific grants by pious individuals for their support, and for defraying the necessary expenses attending the performance of masses for the repose of the souls of their founders and others. These altars were dedicated to certain saints at the pleasure of their founders. In this Church, two of the altars were dedicated to St Andrew and St Catherine, another to St Anne, by the tailors of Edinburgh; and a fourth, founded by the Cordwainers, was dedicated to Crispin and Crispiniani, whose images were placed upon it.

The origin of these private altars is curious, and inti-

* Border Ant. Hist. Descrip. No. VI. p. 77.

† Patten's Expedit. Dalziel's Edit. p. 22.

mately connected with some of the most valuable relics of papistical antiquity in Edinburgh. In the crusades, one of the religious delusions of other times, a certain number of men, chosen from every craft in Edinburgh, were sent off to *Soudainrie*, who performed astonishing prodigies in the escalade of the Sacred City, and planted their standard, 'The Blue Blanket *,' first upon the *Holy Grave*, and hence designated '*Insignia Sancti Spiritus*,' or the banner of the '*Holy Ghost*.' Such of them as returned were consecrated Knights of that order, with innumerable privileges and immunities to them and their successors. The sacred banner was suspended over the titular saint of the city, in the collegiate church of St Giles; and altars were founded and endowed by each separate body, to their respective saint and patron, in the church to which they were appended. Hence the origin of these altars in the royal chapel; and as every one who had fought under the banners of the cross was entitled to assume this banner upon his shield of arms, it sufficiently accounts for that device being so frequently found on the sepulchral stones † that pave the aisles of Holyrood, though erected to the memory of the burghesses of Canongate.

* Vide Records in Pub. Arc. Edin. 1463. Grose's Ant.—This standard was granted to the Edinburghers, by James III. as a perpetual remembrance of their loyalty and bravery on his account. It is denominated the *Blue Blanket*, from its colour, and is delivered to the Convener of the trades with much ceremony, being considered as the palladium of the liberties of the city, and is preserved with the greatest care and veneration. This ancient ensign was unfurled on the occasion of the visit of George IV. to Edinburgh in 1822.

† Some think that the grave-stones, &c. on which crosses and ships are sculptured, have belonged originally to the descendants of the Knights Templars, or guardians of the Holy Sepulchre and Temple, who were the *original Canons regular*, and brought into Scotland by David I. founder of the said Abbey, who granted them the privileges above mentioned, especially in the Canongate, at Leith, and the Water-of-Leith. In after

One remarkable private foundation of this kind in the Church of Holyrood, was that of George Creichton, Bishop of Dunkeld, during the reign of James V. It was connected with St Thomas's Chapel and Almshouse, founded by that prelate, at the foot of the Canongate, near the Water Gate; and is particularly specified in the Charter of Foundations, of which the following outline is given by Mr Maitland, in his history of Edinburgh, (p. 154,) and here introduced as a specimen of the manner of proceeding in such erections in the times of popery; viz. "George Creichton, by divine mercy, Bishop of Dunkeld, and of love to God, for the augmentation of his worship, and for the welfare and prosperity of his Lord James V. by the grace of God, present King of Scotland, his dearest son James, Prince and Steward of Scotland, and Duke of Rothsay; and for the souls of the illustrious princes, James III. and IV. Kings of Scots, their father and grandfather, and Mary, Queen of Scotland, consort to the said James III.; the soul of Magdalene, daughter to Francis, King of France, and consort to the said James V. for the serene

times, when these buildings were feued out to seculars, they were careful to preserve the cross of the order upon the top of all houses that were formerly in their possession, as a particular mark that they were subject to them, and only liable to answer in their courts.

In after times, the Knights of St John of Jerusalem acquired the immense possessions of the Templars, whose cross or device being the same, (thus [†] in form of the letter T) was likewise ordered to be put upon all houses feued out by these Knights; whereupon we see to this day a great many crosses upon the top of buildings, both in Edinburgh and Leith, and their precincts, which formerly belonged to them, and are as yet subject to those who acquired the superiority at the Reformation. Keith, *Rel. H. chap. xiv.* p. 216.

With regard to their original settlement in this country, we extract the following from the *Book or Char. Record of Coupar*. "Sanctus David de præclaræ militiæ templi Hierosolymitani optimos fratres secum retinens, eos diebus et noctibus morum suorum fecit esse custodes," &c.

prince, John Duke of Albany ; for his own (the founder's) soul, and that of his dearest son John Earl of Mar, brother to the said James IV. King of Scots ; the souls of the founder's father and mother, brethren, sisters, and all his relations, predecessors, and successors ; and of all those whom he had in any ways offended, from whom he had received any benefit, and for such as he was obliged to pray, and all others departed this life ; Gives and grants, in pure and perpetual alms, to the honour of Almighty God, the most blessed Virgin Mary, his mother, and all saints, all the lands of Lochflat, with their appurtenances, lying within the sheriffdom of Edinburgh, which he devised in trust to James Greg, and John Fair, chaplains, and their successors, celebrating divine service at the altars of St Andrew and St Katherine, within the Monastical Church of Holyroodhouse, near the town of Edinburgh, in the southern chapel, adjoining to the high altar of the said church, the rents and profits thereof to be disposed of as follows : viz.—To each of the said chaplains, 24 merks yearly, 40 shillings to the canons of said conventual church of Holyrood, to celebrate the founder's anniversary *obit*, by solemnly singing in the *choir* of the said church, on the day of his death yearly, the *placebo* and *dirige**, with a *mass* in the same place of the day following, for the repose of his soul and those of the abovementioned ; 16 shillings for eight wax candles, viz. two in each of the said chapels ; two on the high altar, and two upon the founder's tomb, decently adorned ; 10 shillings for six tapers of three pounds weight, to be lighted up and burnt on the said anniversary

* The *placebo* was a certain ceremony performed in the ancient Romish churches, for the repose of the *dead*, and consisted in the frequent repetition of prayers and *Ave Marias*. The *dirige*, or *dirge*, was a funeral lament, sung or lamented over the grave of the deceased.—*Vide Anglo Sax. Ant.* p. 253.

during mass ; three shillings for ringing the great bells* ; and eight pennies for ringing the small or hand-bell through the towns of *Edinburgh* and *Canongate* ; two shillings to the bearers of the torches about the said altar and founder's tomb ; 30 shillings for the support of four wax candles, to be kindled and burnt on the said altar, decently adorned, during the first and second vespers, and respective festivals throughout the year ; 30 shillings to be given to 30 poor persons ; 10 shillings for bread and wine for the celebration of masses at the foresaid altars ; 20 shillings to repair the decorations of said altars ; an annuity of four pounds to the church of St Mary in the Field ; and eight pounds yearly to the abbot and canons of the said monastery, as a feu-farm or quit-rent for the said lands of *Lochflat* ; and to seven poor old men, and their successors, to be lodged in an alms-house, to be built by the founder near the Abbey of Holyroodhouse aforesaid, the yearly sum of 24 merks each : And for defraying the annual expenses above mentioned, certain lands and tenements were appropriated by the founder, and the charge thereof vested in the chaplains, who officiated at the altar of St Andrew aforesaid, and his successors, for which he and they were to receive an annual salary of 20s. ; and the surplusage of the revenues to be employed in repairing the house, furniture, &c., but in case of a non-acceptance of the said trust, or in absence of the said principal chaplain, the assistant chaplain was to execute the said trust, and receive the salary above mentioned."

There were also certain rules and constitutions specified in the said charter of St Thomas's Hospital, to be observed by the said chaplains and alms-men, which are here insert-

* The bells on these occasions were tolled in a particular manner : " *Hæc* (sanctimonialis Begu) dum in dormitorio sororum pausans, audivit subito in *aere* notum *campanæ*, quo adorationes excitari vel convocari solebunt cum quis earum de sæculo fuisset convocata."

ed, as affording an interesting specimen of the ancient ceremonies observed at those private altars in the Abbey Church of Holyroodhouse, and which were customary at similar altars in such churches throughout the kingdom, viz. :—

“ 1. That the said chaplains shall say mass daily at the said altars ; and at the beginning of each mass, to exhort the people to say one *Pater Noster*, and an *Ave Maria*, for the soul of the founder, and those of the persons above mentioned ; and after celebrating the mass, clothed in white, shall repair to his grave, with a sprinkler dip in holy water, and there say the psalm *De profundis*, with prayers requisite for the souls aforesaid : When done, the said chaplains shall sprinkle the bishop’s tomb and the people present with holy water, and weekly celebrate the *Placebo* and *Dirige* for the repose of his soul, and those of the persons above named.

“ 2. The chaplains aforesaid shall have the care and government of the alms-men, to correct, chastise and punish them, if necessary ; and if any of them be frequently guilty of breaking the rules and constitutions of the alms-house, it shall be lawful for the patrons of the alms-house to remove them, and place others in their stead.

“ 3. That the alms-men shall rise about eight of the clock in the morning, and say fifteen *Pater Nosters*, the same number of *Ave Marias*, and three *Credos in Deum Patrem*, in honour of God, the blessed Virgin Mary, his mother, and St Andrew, and St Katherine aforesaid ; and shall sit and pray before the said chapel for the founder’s soul, and those of the persons above mentioned ; and on Sundays and festivals, as often as they enter the church for divine service, shall put on their red gowns, and at high mass sit before the altar of the chapel in the said conventual church, and there say fifty *Ave Marias*, five *Pater Nosters*, and one *Credo* : And in like manner, in time of vespers, to say two rosaries of the blessed Virgin ; and in

their red gowns to walk at all processions ; to leave their red gowns to their successors, and not to beg under the pain of ejection, seeing they have sufficient allowances for their maintenance. *Anno 1541.*"

The patronage of the above mentioned St Thomas's Chapel and alms-house, in the event of the failure of certain persons nominate, of the name of Creichton, and their heirs, the founder appointed to devolve to the Abbot and Canons of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse. It was, however, on 31st March, A. D. 1617, conveyed by the chaplains and beadmen, with consent of David Creichton of Lugtoun, the patron, to the Magistrates and Council of Canongate, for " a certain sum of money to be and remain an hospital for the use of the poor" of that burgh. And again, on the 30th January, 1624, it was sold to the kirk-session of Holyroodhouse as an hospital for the Canongate poor, at the disposal of that kirk-session.

In the church of Holyrood were kept several relics and bones of saints, which were produced when any public acts were expedite: and our retours of the services of heirs still mention, "*In capella Domini Nostri Regis.*"

James III. was married in the church of Holyrood, to Margaret, daughter of Christian, King of Denmark, on the 10th July 1469. The solemnities on the occasion are described as being of the most sumptuous nature.

On Sunday morning, 29th July 1565, between five and six in the morning, Mary Queen of Scots was married to Henry Lord Darnley, Duke of Albany, in the chapel of Holyrood, by Henry Sinclair, Dean of Rastelrig, and President of the Court of Session, amidst much banqueting and rejoicing, which continued for several days.

King James IV. and Ann, daughter of Frederick II. King of Denmark and Norway, were crowned in the chapel of Holyrood, on 20th May 1590, by Robert Bruce of Kinnaird, minister in Edinburgh.

In this church are interred the following royal personages :—

David II. King of Scotland, who had meditated, along with the rest of the Christian princes, an expedition to the Holy Land, “ *Ad dominandum paganorum ferocitatem,*” but died without accomplishing his purpose, in the castle of Edinburgh, on 7th May 1370, in the 47th year of his age, and 39th of his reign, and was buried near to the high altar, in the monastery of Holyrood.

Joannes Fordun has left a most elaborate epitaph to his memory, which would appear to have been inscribed upon his sepulchre, beginning as follows :—

“ *Hic Rex sub lapide David inclitus est tumulatus.*

“ Here lies the renowned King David under this stone*.”

King James II. of Scotland, who was killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh Castle, Aug. 3, 1460, in the 30th year of his age, and 23d of his reign.

Prince Arthur, third son of James IV. (who was slain at the battle of Floddenfield;) he died in the castle of Edinburgh, 15th July 1510, aged nine months.

James V. of Scotland; he died at his palace of Falkland of a broken heart, 14th December 1542, in the 31st year of his age, and 30th of his reign,—a few days after the birth of his daughter, afterwards Mary Queen of Scots.

Magdalen, Queen of James V. and daughter of Francis I. King of France; she died 10th July 1537, in the 17th year of her age, universally lamented.—The following interesting account, it is presumed, will be acceptable to our readers :—

“ The King and Queen being arrived at Leith, upon the 29th of May, in the year 1537, it is reported, that after

* Vide *Scotochronicon*, v. 11. p. 380. Ruddiman's Notes. Hearne's MS. Buchan. Hist. Rerum Scotticarum, lib. ix. Barbour's Hist. Met.

the Queen (Magdalen) put her foot upon the shore, upon her knees she kissed the ground, praying for all happynesse to the countrey and people. Never a Queen in soe short a tyme was soe beloved of her husband, nor sooner made conquists of the hearts of her subjects; but she lived not many weeks efter her arryveall in Scotland, when of a fever she contracted in June, she departed this life in July thereafter. She was burryed with the grettest mourning Scotland ever till that tyme was participand of, in the church of Holyrudehouse, near to King James the Second*."

Arthur Duke of Albany, second son of James V. died at Stirling, and was interred beside his illustrious parent in the Abbey of Holyrood, aged eight days†.

Henry Lord Daraley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, murdered 10th February 1567, in the 21st year of his age, was also interred in the Abbey of Holyrood; the fate of this unhappy nobleman is too well known to require any account of it here.

Jane Countess of Archibald, fifth Earl of Argyle, natural daughter of James V. by Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Carmichael. She was at supper with her sister, Queen Mary, when the blood of Rizzio was shed at her feet, 9th March, 1566. She stood sponsor for Queen Elizabeth, at the baptism of James VI. for which she was afterwards condemned by the Presbyterian clergy, to do public penance in the church of St Giles at Edinburgh‡. Dying without issue, she was inclosed in one of the richest coffins ever seen in Scotland, the compartments and inscriptions being all of solid gold, and was interred beside her royal relatives.

* History of Scotland, Drummond's Hist. Pitscottie, p. 159.

† Pinkerton's Hist. II. 371.

‡ Dalzell's Scot. Poems, v. li. p. 26, 27.

The best and most authentic account of the Regalia Sepultura is to be found in a MS. note of a search made for that purpose, preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and is as follows, viz. " Upon ye xxiv of Jan. MDCLXXXIII, by procurement of ye Bishop of Dumblayne, I went into ane vault in ye southeast corner of ye Abbey church of Halyrudehouse, and yr. were present, ye Lord Strathnaver and E. Forfare, Mr Robert Scott, minister of ye Abbey, the Bishop of Dumblayn, and some uthers. Wee viewed ye body of King James ye Fyft of Scotland. It lyeth withine ane wodden coffin, and is coveret with ane lead coffin. There seemed to be haire upon ye head still. The body was two lengths of my staff, with two inches mare, that is twae inches and mare above twae Scots elnes; for I measured the staff with ane eldwand afterward.

" The body was coloured black with ye balsom that preserved it, which was lyke melted pitch. The Earl of Forfare took the measure with his staf lykeways. There was plates of lead, in several long pieces, louse upon and about the coffin, which carried the following inscription, as I took it from before the bishop and noblemen in ye isle of ye church:—

" ILLVSTRIS SCOTORVM REX JACOBVS EJVS
NOMINIS V. ÆTATIS SUÆ ANNO XXXI: REG-
NI VERO XXX: MORTEM OBIIT IN PALACIO
DE FALKLAND 14 DECEMBRIS, ANNO D—NI
MDXLII, CVJVS CORPVS HIC TRADITVM EST
SEPVVRE.

" Next ye south wall, in a smaller arch, lay a shorter coffin with ye teeth in the skull.

" To the little coffin in the narrow arch, seemeth to be-

long this inscription made out of long pieces of lead in the Saxon character :

**"ANGELECA MARCELE REGIS PRIN-
CIPIS"**

Primo-genita Regina Scotia, Sponsa Jacobi V.

Regis. A. D. MDXXXVIII. OBIT.

" There was ane piece of a lead crown, upon the syde of whilk I saw two floor-de-leuces gilded ; and upon ye north side of ye coffin lay two children, none of the coffins a full elne long, and one of them lying within ane-wod chest, the other only the lead coffin.

" Upon the south syde, next the King's body, lay ane grete coffin of lead, with the body in it. The muscles of the thigh seemed to be entire ; the body not so long as Kyng James the Fyft, and ye balsam stagnating in some quantity at the foote of the coffin ; there appeared no inscription upon ye coffin.

" And at ye east syde of the vault which was at ye feet of the other coffins, lay a coffin, with the skull sawen in two, and ane inscription in small letters, gilded upon a square of ye lead coffin, making it to be ye bodye of *Dame Jane Stewart, Countess of Argyle*, MDLXXXV. or thereby, for I do not well remember ye yeare. The largest coffin I suld suppose to be that of Lord Darnley, and the short coffin, Queen Magdalen's*."

At the Reformation, the various habitations of the dead were violated, and the lead coffins were sold. About this time the vault was erected, in which the remains of the royal family of Scotland are now secured.

Here also were deposited the remains of the Duchess de Gramont, one of the blood royal, at least one of the nobles of that unfortunate dynasty of the family of the Bourbons, who remained for a considerable time in exile in this country, many of whom had apartments as-

* MS. in Bib. Ad. VV. III.

signed them by the British Government, in the Palace of Holyroodhouse. On Charles X. attaining the throne, these remains were ordered to be conveyed to France, to be deposited in the tomb of their own kindred. On the 25th October 1825, the French sloop of war *L'Actif*, Captain de Portzampare, having arrived in Leith Roads, for the purpose of conveying the remains of Madame la Duchesse de Guiche et de Gramont, to France, from the cemetery of Holyroodhouse, and a letter having been received by the Lord Provost from the Secretary of State, requesting that every facility and respect should be paid on the occasion; his Lordship and the Magistrates, with the Lord Advocate, and Lord Chief Baron, attended on Monday, accompanied by a number of distinguished individuals.—Sir Henry Jardine, King's Remembrancer, accompanied by his Depute, Mr Longmore; Sir Patrick Walker, Usher of the White Rod; the Chevalier Madol Dugas, on the part of the Duke of Gramont, and a gentleman from the Duke of Hamilton, the Keeper of the Palace of Holyroodhouse, at whose expense the exhumation took place, proceeded to open the Royal Vault in the Chapel, where the body had been deposited for upwards of twenty years. The coffin having been found to be partly decayed, a new oaken one was made; it was very elegant, being covered with crimson velvet, with gold mountings, and ducal coronets. The company as they arrived were shown into the Duke of Hamilton's apartments, and the whole of them having assembled about twenty minutes before twelve o'clock, the hearse, followed by four mourning coaches, with four horses each, moved from the Palace, by the royal access to the Abbey Hill, the great London road, and Bonnington, to Newhaven. Count Vladimir Davidoff, a relative of the deceased, attached to the Russian Embassy in London, officiated as chief mourner. Captain de Portzampare, with his officers, were in attendance at Newhaven pier, where the coffin was received into the Admi-

ralty barge with due solemnity ; it was then deposited in an outer case, and covered with a white cloth and ensign ; the white flag was then hoisted half-mast, and the barge proceeded to the L'Actif, accompanied by the officers of that ship in her launch, also with the flag half-mast, the whole being conducted in perfect silence, which, joined to the respectability of those who attended the departure of the remains of the illustrious lady from our shores, had a very imposing effect. The Duchess was related to most of the crowned heads of Europe.

The Monastery of Holyrood was situated in a small valley at the eastern extremity of the Canongate, having the hills of Arthur Seat and Salisbury Craigs on the south, the Calton Hill on the north, and the ancient City of Edinburgh, towering majestically towards the Castle, on the west ; the ground eastward being almost a plain, with a gentle inclination towards the Frith of Forth.

Previous to offering any description of the building itself, it may be proper to submit an account of the uniform situation and distribution of a religious establishment during the prevalence of our ecclesiastical architecture, as this will tend to convey a more correct idea of the probable nature, and the original extent, of the accommodations of Holyrood Abbey.

This general description of an Abbey is taken from a perspicuous account of the town of Shrewsbury, published in 1808 *. “ The principal buildings of an abbey were,—1st, The church, which consisted of a nave or great western aisle, choir, transept, and usually a large chapel beyond the choir, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, with smaller chapels or chantries adjoining the side aisles of the choir, and sometimes of the nave. In short, an abbey church differed hardly at all from one of our cathedrals. Attach-

* See also Brewster's Encyclopædia, Art. Civil Architecture, Section anent Practice of Gothic Architecture.

ed to one side of the nave, commonly the southern, was, 2dly, The great cloister, which had two entrances to the church, at the eastern and western ends of the aisle of the nave, for the greater solemnity of processions. And over the western side of the cloister was in general, 3dly, The dormitory of the monks; a long room divided into separate cells, each containing a bed, with a mat, blanket, and rug, also a desk and stool, occupied by a monk. This apartment had a door which opened immediately into the church, on account of midnight offices. Attached to the side of the cloister, opposite to the church, was, 4thly, The refectory where the monks dined. In the centre of the upper end, raised on two or three steps, was a large crucifix. On the right hand, at a table, sat the abbot, when he dined there; and, in his absence, the prior with his guests, of which there were every day many; and on the left the sub-prior. The monks sat at tables ranged on each side of the hall, according to their offices and seniority. Near the refectory, under which were cellars, as at Worcester, &c., was, 5thly, The locutorium, or parlour, an apartment answering to the common room of a college, where, in the intervals of prayer and study, the monks sat and conversed. This was the only room in which a constant fire was allowed in winter. Beyond was the kitchen and its offices, and adjoining to it the buttery, lavatory, &c. On the eastern side of the cloisters was, in the centre, 6thly, The chapter-house, where the business of the abbey was transacted. On one side was a place with stone benches around it, where perhaps the tenants waited; on the other, a room in which records were deposited, and near it the library and scriptorium, where the monks employed themselves in copying books. On this side also, close up to the transept of the church, was the treasury, where the costly plate and church ornaments were kept. Beyond the greater cloister was frequently, in the greater abbeys, a smaller, perhaps for the

lay brothers, as at Gloucester ; and more eastward was the lodging of the abbot, consisting of a complete house, with hall, chapel, &c. The other principal officers of the convent had also separate houses, viz. the cellarer or house-steward, the sacrist, almoner, &c. as at Worcester. In this part was usually the hostery and guesten hall, rooms for the entertainment of strangers ; also the apartments for novices. Westward of the cloister was an outward court, round which was the monks' infirmary, and the almery. An embattled gate-house led to this court, which was the principal entrance of the abbey. The whole was surrounded with an high wall, generally fortified with battlements and towers. The precinct which it included, was, besides the above mentioned buildings, occupied by gardens, stables, a mill, barns, granary, &c. Some of the great abbeys, situated in the country, as at Glastonbury and Furness, covered sixty acres."

The Abbey *Sanctæ Crucis* originally stood upon the same spot which the Royal Palace of Holyroodhouse, with the adjoining courts and gardens, now occupy. The principal entrance was from the west, under a portico of pointed arches, surmounted by turrets. The portico, which stood across the street leading from the foot of the Canon-gate into the outer or western court of the Palace, was taken down in the year 1755. The conventual church was situated at the north side of the abbey, and built in the form of a cross, with a square tower or lantern, raised upon four large pillars, with lofty connecting arches, in the centre of the building, where the four branches met ; the choir and Lady's Chapel occupying the branch eastward of the great central tower, and the transept forming the north and south branches. These parts of the church were destroyed, as before mentioned, about the middle of the 16th century ; and all that now remains is the unroofed nave, or western branch of the conventual church, being what was lately

fitted up as a Royal Chapel in the Reign of James VII. together with some fragments of the transept and cloister. The cloister joined this part of the church on the south, and communicated with it by two doors, the eastmost of which still remains at the back of the Royal Vault. From traces still visible on the ground, the choir and Lady's Chapel appear to have extended about as far eastward into the park, as the length of the remaining part of the building: Whence it may be inferred, that the lantern tower had stood at equal distances from the eastern and western extremities of the church, as in York Cathedral. Another square tower still remains at the north-west corner of the church, which appears to have belonged to the original structure. Most probably it is one of two towers which had flanked the great western entrance, in the same manner with those of the Abbey churches of Dunfermline and Westminster, and the Cathedrals of Elgin, Aberdeen, York, Lichfield, and many others. The buildings of the Palace are joined to the church at the place where the south-western tower had stood.

The Royal Chapel, which forms the more immediate subject of inquiry, is built of freestone, of an oblong form, extending, over walls, about 148 feet from west to east, and 66 feet from north to south. This, as before noticed, was the nave of the original conventual church, and, when entire, consisted of a centre and two side aisles, communicating with each other by a double range of equilateral pointed arches, consisting of eight in either row, and springing from clustered columns, with lightly ornamented capitals. Above each of these rows, a second range of smaller pointed arches, double in number, formed the front of a gallery over the stone vaulting of the side aisles; and on the top of each of these second rows, (as marks in the ruined walls still evince,) was a third range of similar small arches, open towards the inside of the church, and forming a gal-

lery or passage in the thickness of the walls, by which a communication was maintained with either extremity of the building, in the same manner as in Melrose Abbey, Dunblane Cathedral, &c. and many other ancient churches.

In the outside of this upper gallery or passage, which rose a story higher than the side aisles, were a number of long and narrow lancet-topped windows, which conveyed light into the upper part of the middle aisle*. The roof of this upper part of the building was vaulted with groins and intersecting stone ribs, in a manner similar to the roofs of St Giles's and Trinity College Churches of Edinburgh. It fell down in 1768, as already mentioned, when the walls and flying buttresses which crossed the tops of the side aisles, gave way, and destroyed in their fall the upper windows and galleries on both sides, the roof of the north aisle, and the range of pillars and arches that divided it from the middle aisle of the church. The pillars and large arches of the southern range, with the south side aisle, escaped this destruction, and are still entire, also the smaller arches of the second story, that formed the gallery immediately over the south side aisle; but the gallery itself is hid by a low modern roof, which protects the only part of the stone vaulting that now remains.

This building has been long considered an elegant specimen of what is generally called Gothic, or pointed architecture. From its appearance, it partakes both of the first and second orders of the pointed style, or what chiefly prevailed in ecclesiastical fabrics from the beginning of the 12th, to the latter end of the 13th century. Upon a minute inspection, however, the pointed work in many places appears to have been superinduced upon the old Norman work, such as generally prevailed during the 11th and early

* See outside view of this Abbey Church in Maitland's History of Edinburgh, which represents it with the roof entire, as in 1753.

part of the 12th centuries, and which was not altogether superseded by the pointed style, until the latter end of the 12th century. Several characteristic features, indeed, of the old Norman style of that period, may still be seen in various parts of this building, such as the semicircular-topped window, the chevron, or zig-zag, and billet mouldings, the interlacing arcades along the basement story, and the flat pilaster on the outside walls, that preceded the projecting buttress. These, with the parts immediately adjacent to them, there is reason to believe, are the remains of the original work of David I. which was begun in 1128. The other parts of the fabric, which are in the pointed style, have, we think, as already hinted, been superinduced upon that original work at different successive periods. The greater number of the religious structures of that age, it is well known, experienced similar treatment; and Holyrood Abbey was not entirely freed from "this struggle of the styles." Dallaway, in his *Anecdotes of Architecture*, states, "that the Chapel of Holyroodhouse was finished about the year 1440, by James II. King of Scotland, and is flanked with flying buttresses, like those of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and Westminster Abbey, but with happier effect, because in a purer style."

The flying buttresses, with several other embellishments, as formerly noticed, were added by Abbot Crawford, who died 1483. Of these, the under range remains on the south side of the church. They spring from piers placed about 10 feet distant from the wall, and, crossing the walk of the cloister, rest against the top of flat Norman pilasters in the wall of the south aisle*. Evident marks of the roof to a covered walk round the cloister are still visible, both upon the south wall of the church, and on these buttresses.

* See a south-east view of this church in Arnot's *Hist. of Edinburgh*, 4to.

A range of upright buttresses, with canopied niches* and pinnacles of a recent date, remain against the north wall of the church ; but the flying buttresses, which sprung from the tops of these under buttresses, across the north and south side aisles, to support the upper walls that rose above the arches of the nave, have shared the same fate with the roof, walls, and internal arches, with which they were connected. As a corroborative proof of the change, from the circular to the pointed style, above alluded to, it may be here noticed, that the small windows of both the north and south aisles, correspond in their dimensions and general appearance to those of the 11th and 12th centuries. Those in the north wall bear evident marks of alteration from the narrow semicircular tops of the Norman school, to the slightly pointed tops introduced in the middle, or latter end of the 12th century ; while the original capitals and bases of the small pillars, which had stood at either side of these windows, still remain. The windows of the south wall have still round tops and small pillars on the outside, but inwardly are very slightly pointed. Besides these fragments of the old church of David I. there also remains, in the south wall, and immediately at the back of the Royal Vault, the eastmost of the two doors that led from the nave into the cloister. It is of Norman workmanship, and with a semicircular top, surrounded with the billet and chevron, or zigzag mouldings. The western door into the cloister is now concealed by the buildings of the Palace. The basement story on the outside of the south wall, westward from this door, and which formed the north boundary of the cloister, is also adorned with an arcade of small pointed

* Over these niches are a number of armorial bearings, (some of them much defaced,) finely executed in stone ; among which are found the said Abbot, Archibald Crawford's ; viz. "*A fessermine, with a star of five points in chief : Or, surrounded by a bishop's mitre, proper, resting upon a cross and saltier, cross lettered, proper.*"

arches rising from small pillars ; and both this and the north wall are lined along the inside of the basement story with similar arcades, rising from small pillars with ornamented capitals. Those against the north wall are interlaced ; and where they intersect each other, describe pointed arches. Such arcades were uniformly used by the Norman architects, prior to the introduction of the pointed style, and generally are considered to have given rise to the pointed arch.

The principal entrance to this Church, as usual in such buildings, was by a large arched door at the western extremity, which opened immediately into the centre aisle. It was used only on extraordinary occasions, and for particular ceremonies. There is also, in the north wall, and opening into the north side aisle, a smaller door, ornamented with niches, &c. in a manner which corresponds to the time of Abbot Crawford. This door had probably been the ordinary entrance for those who did not live within the monastery ; while the two doors entering from the cloister, afforded the readiest access to the Canons, and other inmates of the establishment.

At the west end of the Chapel, a little from the belfry, and nearly in a line with the pillars on that side of the nave, is a door that opens into a stair leading to the *Rood-loft*. South from the great west entrance is another door, now walled up, that had led into the south-west tower of the church ; and close by it, in the south wall, is the communication with the quadrangle of the Palace, through which visitors are usually conducted into the Chapel.

The external prospect of the Chapel from the east, consists of one large window in the centre, with a lesser one on each side, placed in the arches which had originally separated the nave from the transept. The large centre window is slightly pointed : the two lesser ones more acutely ;

and both are raised on clustered half pillars, partly concealed by the modern east wall.

Before the Reformation, the Chapel Royal of Holyrood was used for the coronations, marriages, baptisms, and funerals of the Kings of Scotland.

At the Reformation, A. D. 1559, this church shared the same fate with almost every similar establishment in the country, in the heat of the infuriated zeal which characterised that period: A zeal which, though instigated by a noble and praise-worthy indignation against a most degrading superstition, was nevertheless frequently injudiciously exercised*. For, on the 10th June 1567, two

* The following strange manifesto issued by the rulers of that time, and circulated throughout the country, tends both to show the narrow views that influenced their proceedings, and to account for the general devastation of all religious structures built prior to the Reformation:—

“ TRAIST FRIENDS,

“ After maist hartey commendation, we pray you fail not till pass incontinent to y^e kyrk of ——— (Halyrude for instance) and tak down ye haill images yrof, and bryng furth tyll y^e Kirkyard and birn thym oppingly, and syklyk cast down y^e altris and picturis, and purge y^e sayd “ Kyrk o’ a’ kynds o’ monuments of Idolatrie; and this ye fail not till doe, “ as y^e will doe us singular empleasance, and sae committis you tyll ye “ protection of God. From Edinbourygh y^e xii of August, MDLX.

(Signed)

“ ARGYLL,

“ JAMES STEWART,

“ RUTHVEN.”

It is much to be regretted, that many to whom commissions of this nature were intrusted, evinced not merely an antipathy against the superstition they meant to subvert, but also a want of discrimination between what was exclusively connected with it, and things in themselves sacred. As a lamentable instance of this, we remark, that from the mansion house of Munches in Galloway, inhabited by a respectable Catholic family, a *Greek New Testament* was actually carried off, and burned on Corbally hill, near Dumfries, (the modern Tophet for such sacrifices,) merely because it was written “ *in ane unknown tong,*” and illuminated with a few enriched capitals. *Stat. Acd. Vol. XIII.* p. 79.

“ An act passed,” says the venerable Spottiswood, “ by the Estates, A. D. 1579, at the desire of the *General Assembly*, for demolishing what-

days after Queen Mary's imprisonment, the Earl of Glencairn laid waste the beautiful church, broke in pieces its valuable furniture, and destroyed the greater number of its statues, and other ornaments.

When this Monastery was dissolved at the Reformation, its revenues were immense; and lead us to infer, that if not the richest, it was one of the most opulent religious establishments in Scotland. According to the two historians of Edinburgh, its annual income at that time was as follows :

By Maitland.

In Wheat, 27 chalders, 10 bolls.

In Bear, 40 chalders, 9 bolls.

In Oats, 34 chalders, 15 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks.

501 capons, 24 hens, 24 salmons, 12 loads of salt, besides an unascertained number of swine; and in money £ 2926, 8s. 6d. Scots.—*City Charter and Records*.

ever churches had been left undestroyed; the effects of which were truly pitiable; never was seen such a devastation of churches and church-buildings, throughout every part of the realm. For every one made bold to lend his hand, the meaner sort imitating the example of the greater, and those who were in authority. No difference was made, but all the churches were either defaced or pulled to the ground. The holy vessels, or whatever else men could make money of, as timber, lead, and bells, were put to sale.—The very *sepulchres* of the dead were not spared; the *registers* of the churches, their *Bibliothecs*, cast into the fire; all was ruined; and what escaped in the time of the first tumult, did now undergo the common calamity; and the preachers animated the people to follow these barbarous proceedings, by crying out, ‘ That the places where idols had been worshipped, ought by the law of God to be destroyed, and that the sparing of them was the reserving of things *execrable*.’ ”—*Spot. Ch. Hist.*

From this “ incontinent destruction,” hardly any thing was spared that could throw the smallest light upon eras prior to that event; and but for a few mutilated chartularies, &c. we should have been left completely in the dark with regard to this interesting period of Scottish History.

By ARNOT.

In Wheat, 442 bolls.

In Bear, 640 bolls.

In Oats, 560 bolls.

500 capons, 2 doz. hens, 2 doz. salmon, 12 loads salt ; besides a number of swine, and about L. 250 sterling in money.

The Popish Hierarchy having been abolished in Scotland by the Reformation, and the Protestant Religion established in its stead, the superiority of the Canongate, together with the town of North Leith, part of the barony of Broughton adjoining to the Water or River of Leith, and part of the village called the Pleasants, (from a chapel there dedicated to our Lady Placentia,) which had formerly belonged to the Canons of Holyrood, were vested at that time in the person of the Earl of Roxburghe. From him the Town Council of Edinburgh purchased these superiorities on the 18th August 1636, for the sum of 42,100 merks Scots, and obtained a charter of confirmation in their favour from King Charles I. which is dated 11th December 1639.

In the year 1607, the district belonging to this Abbey was erected into a temporal lordship in favour of John Bothwell, the Commendator, (son to Adam, Bishop of Orkneys,) who was advanced to the peerage of the realm by the title of Lord Holyroodhouse. This title is now extinct.

Shortly after this new erection, the inhabitants of North Leith purchased from Lord Holyrood the chapel of St Ninian *, the chaplain's house, tithes of the lands of Millhousefield, and of fish brought into the harbours of Leith and Newhaven ; with certain houses in North Leith, and seve-

* This Chapel was erected at the north end of the Old Bridge of Leith, (taken down nearly forty years since,) by Robert Ballantyne, Abbot of Holyrood, with consent of his chapter, and approbation of William, Archbishop of St Andrews, about A. D. 1493.

ral acres of land, of which the profits were to be applied as a maintenance for their minister, &c. “ A. D. 1709, North Leith was erected into a parish, wholly independent of the parish and church of Holyroodhouse, out of which they are taken.”

When Edinburgh was erected into a bishoprick by a charter of Charles I. dated 29th September 1633, afterwards ratified by his son Charles II. this church and abbacy of Holyroodhouse was annexed to the new see, and the minister of Holyroodhouse was appointed one of the prebendaries in the Cathedral of St Giles. The same charter also provided, “ *Sexto*, The gift, grant, and mortification, to the Bishop of Edinburgh, and his successors, for their rent and patrimonie, and to uphold such an honourable office and burden, of the houses, precincts, and yairds of Holyroodhous, (with the houses and tenements thereof, being contigue and adjacent,) and formerlie belonging to the Abbay of Holyroodhous, with the right of superioritie, few fermes, and rents pertaining of old thereto; viz. the baronies of Dunrobie, Oldham, *alias* Whitekirke, Fairde, &c. with the right and priviledge of regalitie within the lands and baronie of Whitekirk, and all other priviledges, profeits, and immunities belonging thereto. *Item*, Of the parishes there rehearsed, with their manses, gleibs, church lands, fruits, rents, and dewties pertaining thereto, and hail teynds, personage and vicarage, of these churches, and other churches and teynds belonging to the said Abbacie; with all the patronages pertaining thereto.”——“ And ordaines, that the bishops (of Edinburgh) shall have the sole and undoubted right of superioritie of the vassals and their airs, of and within the abbacies of Holyroodhous and New Abbay, whom they may enter by brieves or precepts of *clare constat*,” &c.—Geo. Martine’s *Reliquiæ Divi Andreae*, c. ix. § iii. p. 153. Printed at St Andrew’s, 1797. And Keith’s *Catalogue of Scots Bishops*.

According to Arnot, the English Liturgy was read for twenty years in this church, (then the place of public worship for the inhabitants of Canongate, and frequented by people of all ranks,) during the reigns of James VI. and Charles I., and but for an occurrence which took place in 1639, might have continued for a longer period. The event alluded to is this :—It having been reported in the harvest of that year, that the Liturgy was to be read as usual before the Marquis of Hamilton, then at Holyrood-house in the character of commissioner, sent by Charles I. to treat with the Covenanters, a notice was sent him by the people, that if it should be used there any more, the clergyman who officiated should most certainly be put to death. This is but one of many instances, however, of the determination of the Scots to oppose that monarch's rash attempt to force a Liturgy into the national church ; and reminds us of the tumult which took place in St Giles', and other churches of Edinburgh, when compliance with Charles's command was attempted on Sunday, 23d July 1637. On that occasion, neither the presence of the Nobility, Judges, and other civil authorities, nor even the solemn admonition of a venerable Bishop, could entirely quell the expression of dissatisfaction manifested by the people, or prevent the eloquence, and even the missile weapons of a much-famed female presbyterian * from being exercised, to the no small annoyance of the officiating clergyman.

From the Reformation to the reign of James VII. this church had been occupied as the parish church of Canongate, as appears from a letter of that prince to his Privy Council in Scotland, dated at Windsor, 28th June 1697. —This mandate orders the Magistrates of Edinburgh to deliver up the keys of this church to the Earl of Perth, the Chancellor, that it might be fitted up as a royal chapel for the use of the King's household, while residing at the adjoin-

* Janet Geddes.

ing Palace of Holyroodhouse, as well as for the instalment and other solemnities of the Knights of the most ancient and most honourable Order of the Thistle, then lately revived*.

In the meantime, the inhabitants of Canongate were ordered to accommodate themselves in Lady Yester's Church, until their present church was built for them. It was only begun, however, in 1688.

Having obtained possession of the conventual church, James VII. caused it to be thoroughly repaired in a sumptuous manner for the purpose above mentioned. It was paved with marble of various colours, enriched also with armorial devices and Saxon inscriptions, equal in beauty (according to Slezer, Grose, and others) to the fine armorial pavement in Gloucester Cathedral. A throne for the Sovereign, and twelve stalls for the Knights Companions of the Order of the Thistle, with a large and beautiful organ, were likewise erected in it. (*See Plate Second.*) Workmen were also sent from London, to execute the statues of the Prophets and Twelve Apostles, as additional ornaments to the interior of the building. This design, however, was strenuously resisted by the citizens, and finally rendered impracticable. For, in consequence of a mass having been performed in it at that time, and the King's known attachment to Popery, they alleged that it was his intention to re-establish the rites and ceremonies of that church; and that those statues for decoration were ultimately designed as objects of worship. The populace accordingly gave full vent to their fury, and obliged the artizans to desist from their undertaking†.—They broke into the church, tore up the stalls, and setting fire to the ornamental part of the building, left only the bare walls.

* See copy of this Letter in Maitland's History of Edinburgh, p. 142.

† Spottiswood's Ap. Slezer's, Maitland's History.

“Famatical fury,” says an elegant writer, “and political apostacy, even went farther. They violated the sacred habitations of the dead, and profaned the sepulchres of their Kings. They outraged its sanctity, by tearing open the coffins that held the mouldering ashes of James V.; of Magdalene of France, his first Queen; of the Earl of Darnley, once their monarch; and of others who had held the Scottish sceptre. Avarice maintained divided empire with religion over their minds. They sold the lead of which the coffins were made, and left the bodies an unseemly spectacle, and a degrading memorial of popular frenzy *.”

The roof of the church having become ruinous, the Barons of Exchequer, upon the representation of the then Duke of Hamilton, *heritable* keeper of the Palace, engaged an architect and mason to inspect and report upon the building. They accordingly gave in a plan and estimate for a new roof, which were approved of by the Barons, 7th August, 1758, and soon after carried into effect. But instead of making the new roof of wood, and slating it, which was sufficient for the old walls to sustain, (being then upwards of 600 years old, and in a frail state,) the injudicious builders composed a huge roof of flag-stones, accompanied with a considerable quantity of stone work. The consequence was, that the walls and inner vaulting, unable any longer to sustain their new load, gave way, and fell in with the roof and upper stone gallery of the church, during the night between the 2d and 3d December 1768.

“When last we visited this stately edifice,” says Arnot, “we beheld in the middle of the chapel, the broken shafts of the columns which had been borne down by the weight of the roof, which fell in, December 2, 1768, through the extreme avarice of a stupid architect. Upon looking into the vaults, the doors of which were open, we found that

* Border Ant. No. VII. p. 78, &c.

what had escaped the fury of the mob at the Revolution, became a prey to the rapacity of those who ransacked the church after it fell.

“ In 1776, we had seen the body of James V. and some others in their leaden coffins. These coffins were now stolen. The head of Queen Magdalene, which was then entire, and even beautiful, and the skull of Darnley, were then also stolen; his thigh bones, however, still remain, and are proof of the vastness of his stature*.”

From the fall of the roof and walls in 1768, the church was suffered to become a prey to the ravages of time, and the large and elegant window yielded to an extraordinary tempest in 1795.

Thus fell the beautiful monastery of *Sancta Crucis*, or *Holyrood*, after braving the fury of its enemies for nearly seven centuries.

While we are thus obliged to record the fatal effects of hasty zeal, that revenged itself against the unconscious fabrics reared by the piety and skill of a superstitious age, and mourn over their ruins with unavailing regret, it is with no small pleasure that we now contemplate the liberal ideas of an enlightened age, which have induced the Crown to protect the remains of these monuments of our ancient grandeur.

The Honourable Barons of Exchequer have of late watched over the ruins in Scotland belonging to the Crown, with the most praise-worthy anxiety; and while every thing in their power has been done for the preservation of the various ancient ecclesiastical buildings, they have not been sparing of endeavours to protect from the ravages of time, and the still more destructive hand of man, the remains of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse. They accordingly

* They are now deposited in the Royal Vault, which has been since repaired, and secured by strong doors, the keys of which are in the custody of the Barons of Exchequer.

gave orders, in the year 1816, for repairing these ruins, so as to preserve them in the precise state they were at the time; and their directions were executed with great care, and in good taste, and these highly interesting ruins bid fair to brave the fury of the elements for ages to come.

The Arms of Scotland, cut out of oak, which originally stood above the grand entrance of the Chapel Royal, were taken down and carried away in 1821; but through the praise-worthy exertions of Mr Bland, Royal Sexton, they were recovered, and for better security placed in the interior of the Chapel. These arms are of great antiquity, having been considered by some as old as the Chapel.



LIST of CHURCHES and RELIGIOUS HOUSES,
that were dependent upon the ABBEY of SANCTÆ CRUCIS,
or HOLYROOD.

1. ST MARY'S ISLE, near Kirkcudbright, in Galloway, which was founded in the reign of Malcolm IV. or rather David I. by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, and called *Prioratus Sanctæ Mariæ de Trayll*. The monks were of the same order of regulars as those of Holyrood, and their Prior was a Lord, and member of the Scots Parliament.

2. BLANTYRE, in Clydesdale, a priory of the same order, was founded before A. D. 1296; for at that time *Frere William, Prior de Blantyr*, is mentioned as a subscriber to *Ragman's Roll*, *Prynne*, p. 663. Walter Stuart, Commandator of this place, was Lord Privy Seal in the year 1595, and soon afterwards treasurer, upon the Master of Glamis's dismission. He was also raised to the peerage by the title of *Lord Blantyre*, on the 10th July 1606, from whom is descended the present nobleman of that name.

3. ROWADIL, in the Isle of Harries, in Ross-shire, founded by M'Leod of Harries. It was situate on the south-

east point of that island, on the sea-coast, under Ben Rowadill.

4. CRUSAY, in the western isles, founded by St Columba.

5. ORONSAY, one of the western isles in the shire of Argyle, founded also by the said St Columba. It gave the title of Lord to the Earls of Islay, who are now extinct.

6. COLONSAY, ("one of the western isles of Argyleshire,") was an abbey, founded by the Lord of the Isles, the canons whereof were brought from Holyroodhouse. There is very little known of what took place there or in the other islands, both on account of their remote situation and the loss of their records.—*See Spottiswood's Religious Houses, annexed to Hope's Minor Practicks.*

LIST OF ABBOTS, &c.

The following imperfect list, which History or Tradition has now left of the Abbots, and other inmates of this Monastery, is still interesting and worthy of preservation.

1128.—The first Abbot was Alcucius, who relinquished his charge the following year. To him succeeded Osbert, who died A. D. 1129, who was succeeded by William, Third Abbot.

1150.—Alwin is Abbot of the See. (Nicl. Hist. lib. p. 335.)

1160.—Fergus, Lord of Galloway, one of its noblest and earliest benefactors, having sought an asylum here from the cares and troubles of a turbulent period, paid the great debt of nature within its hallowed walls. His relicks were interred near to the high altar, with all the pomp and splendour of monastic solemnity.

1178.—William, Abbot of Holyrood, is a witness to a charter granted to the Abbey of Arbroath. (*Cart. Aberbro.*)

1206.—John, Bishop of Candida Casa, or Whithorn, in Galloway, closed a long life of religious labour and devotion in this Abbey.

1207.—William being Abbot of this church, John, bishop of Candida Casa, relinquishing his pastoral charge, became a monk under him. Died, and was buried in the church of Holyrood, A. D. 1209.

1209.—Walter, Prior of Icolmkill, made Abbot of Holyrood.

Jan. 1212.—Died Walter, Abbot of Holyrood, to whom succeeded William, formerly an *elevé* in this Abbey.

1221.—William ejected from his pastoral office, to whom succeeded William, the son of Owin, a man well esteemed and honourable :

1226.—On account of his age and infirmities, he resigns his charge, and entered as a hermit into the island of Inchkeith ; to whom succeeded Hellas, the son of Nicholai, a priest, a man devout and of good speech.

1231.—Died Osbert, Bishop of Dumblane, Canon of Holyrood.

1239.—A grand festival held in the Abbey of Holyrood, in honour of the Pope's legate.

1296.—The Abbot of Holyrood did homage to Edward I. of England, for the lands of the said Abbey, in the counties of Stirling, Dumfries, Edinburgh, and Berwick. “ Abbas de Sanctæ Crucis, vice comitatibus de Strivilene, Dumfries, Edenbourge, Berwicke,” &c. *Rot. Scot. e. ri. m.* 11 and 10.

1355.—Henry, Abbot of Holyrood, chosen Bishop of *Candida Casa*. *Chart of Dunfermline*. Consecrated by the Archbishop of York ; is one of those chosen in the grand disputes between Bruce and Baliol, 1262. *Rymer's Fæd.* tom. 11, p. 555.

1381.—The famous John, Duke of Lancaster, died an inmate of this Monastery.

1440.—John, Bishop elect of Galloway, became an inmate of Holyrood Abbey, and was buried within its cloisters in 1448.

1457.—Archibaldus Craford, Abbot of Holyrood, treasurer to James III., repaired the north side of the abbey, and built the flying buttresses with which it was adorned. Died in 1483.

Robert Ballantyne, Abbot of Holyroodhouse, who, with consent of the abbot of St Andrew's, built the chapel of St Ninian in North Leith, 1492.

1500.—Robert Ballantyne, Abbot of Holyrood, founded an hospital at St Leonards.

1515.—John, Abbot of Holyrood, confirms a charter to the church of Restalrig.

1546.—Robert, Abbot of Holyrood, presented Prebend to the church of St Mary's in the Field.

1570.—Adam Bothwell, Abbot and Commendator of Holyrood. He was the son of Mr Francis Bothwell, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and born A. D. 1532. His mother was Janet Richardson, daughter and co-heiress of Patrick Richardson of Meldrumsheugh, burgess of Edinburgh. He was preferred to the see of Orkney, by Queen Mary, on 8th October 1562, after he had been duly elected by the Chapter. He was one of the four Bishops who embraced the reformed religion; but it does not appear that he exercised any ecclesiastical jurisdiction under that government. Bishop Bothwell was the person who performed the ceremony of marriage between Queen Mary and the Earl of Bothwell; and notwithstanding his having urged that junction, was one of those who persecuted that beautiful and unfortunate Princess*. He was af-

* "The marriage was made at the Palace in *Holyroodhouse*, after sermon, by *Adam Bothwell*, Bishop of *Orkney*, in the great hall where the council used to sit, according to the order of the reformed religion, and not in the Chapel, at the Mass, as was the King's marriage."—*Scott's Memoirs of Sir James Melvil*, 8vo. p. 16^o, Edin. 1735.

terwards one of the Judges of the Court of Session, to which he was nominated two years after his elevation to the Episcopal dignity ; and having the property of the Bishoprick of Orkney in his own person, he exchanged the greater part of it for the Abbey in 1570 with Robert Stewart, the Queen's natural brother, after which he was designed Bishop of Orkney and Abbot of Holyroodhouse. He died on the 23d August 1593, in the 67th year of his age, and was interred near to the great altar of this church, of which he had been Abbot and Commendator for upwards of twenty years *.

The said Robert Stewart, &c. &c.

1516.—John Bothwell, Commendator of Holyrood, and son of Adam Bothwell, Bishop of Orkney. He was advanced to the peerage of Scotland, 20th December 1607, by the title of Lord Holyroodhouse.

It is needless to offer any conjectural account of those parts of the Church and Abbey which are now destroyed, farther than what we have already given. They are delineated, however, on the plan that accompanies the description of the Sanctuary, which the reader may consult ; and reference to the accompanying views, with a short explanation of each, may suffice for any additional description of the ruins.

Plate 3d represents the external appearance which the western front exhibits at the present time. Here is seen the principal entrance, consisting of a highly pointed arch, which is now built up ; and, over it, two large windows which lighted the *Rood-loft* and organ gallery. The columns and moulding of the door-piece are elegantly designed, and executed in a bold style, with sculpture orna-

* Keith's Catalogue. A. Stewart's MS. Hist. Wood's Peer. vol. I. p. 729.

ments, resembling dogs, serpents, cherubs, and various kinds of foliage. Immediately above this door, and upon the wall which forms the division of the said two windows, a small square tablet projects, with the following inscription :—

HE SHALL BUILD ANE HOUSE
FOR MY NAME, AND I WILL
STABLISH THE THRONE
OF HIS KINGDOM
FOR EVER.

BASILICAM HANC SEMI
RUTAM, CAROLUS REX
OPTIMUS INSTAURAVIT,
ANNO DONI
CIC. IDC. XXXIII.

And at the top, are the fragments of the Scottish Arms, which had been cut in wood, and affixed to the wall; the centre piece of which, containing a shield, enclosing a lion rampant, and surmounted by a crown, is now preserved in the interior of the Chapel, as before stated.

To the left is shown the north-west tower of the Conventual Church, latterly used as a vestry, and in which were hung the bells of the Royal Chapel *. It rose to the height of the adjacent buildings, and was continued in the form of an ogee turret, resembling the upper part of the

* One of these bells is said to have been hung in the Tron Kirk steeple; another in St Cuthbert's Old Chapel of Ease; and a third in one of the turrets of St Paul's, York Place, Edinburgh, having been granted to the Episcopalian Congregation of that Chapel, when their former place of worship in the Cowgate was built, 1771-4. The first of these bells was melted to pieces by the great fire in 1824, which reduced the steeple of the Tron church to ruins, and a most elegant spire has since been substituted.

old steeple of the Tron Church, or College steeple of Glasgow. The lower part of this tower is ornamented with arcades corresponding to the door piece. The windows, which appear to be modernized, are placed in the upper story; and each of them is divided by a plain central mullion, and quatrefoil, in the centre above it. This tower was covered in with a leaden roof in 1816.

Plate 4th, A correct view of the western or grand entrance to the Chapel Royal, now built up.

Plate 5th exhibits the north prospect of the Chapel; in which are seen the upright buttress of Abbot Crawford, with the small windows, slightly pointed in the top, that lighted the north aisle; the north door, that enters from what was formerly the church-yard, also a part of the second row of inside arches, are seen over-topping the wall, with a part of the east end, and the large altar window of the Chapel-Royal. At the left extremity of the Chapel, in this view, is seen the small fragment of the north transept; and beyond this, to the left, Mylne's monument, a part of Arthur's Seat, with the ruins of St Anthony's Chapel and Hermitage, in the distance.

Plate 6th contains an inside view of the Chapel, looking towards the east. On the right, the remaining row of pillars, from which spring large equilateral pointed arches, with the second row of smaller pillars and arches, that formed the front of the first gallery. Each of these upper arches is divided by a slender pillar, or mullion, into two smaller arches, with trefoil heads, and an open quatrefoil in the centre above each. Through the under arches, the groining of the south aisle is discerned, with three of the windows that looked into the cloister; also the arcade of small pillars and pointed arches along the basement story of the south aisle. The Roxburgh and Royal burial vaults appear immediately under the two eastmost of the large arches. The large east window is also very con-

spicuous, occupying the western and only remaining one of the four large arches, on which the lantern tower in the centre of the Church had rested, and pointing out by its sweep, the curvature of the original vaulting of the middle aisle. This window is of modern execution, and subsequent to the destruction of the choir and transept. It probably was first formed in the reign of James VI. or Charles I., by the latter of whom, according to the inscription above the west door, the church appears to have undergone some considerable repairs, in the year 1633. This east window, as represented in the plate, was restored in the year 1816, with the original mullions that had lain scattered around, ever since it yielded to a violent storm in 1795. To the left of this large window is seen an arch, now built up, that divided the transept from the east end of the north aisle of the nave. In the under part of this arch there appears, both without and within the building, some screen work in stone, containing a door of communication with the transepts, probably the entrance to a Chantry or private Chapel. This screen work is shown in the plate. In the foreground appear the two fragments of the northern row of pillars. And on the upper part of the east wall, at the sides of the large window, are seen the marks of the stone walls and galleries that fell in with the roof in 1768.

Plate 7th is an inside view of the Church, looking westward; in which appear, to the left, five of the remaining large arches. In the centre, the western entrance, with the two windows of the *Rood-loft*, and the small door of the stair-case that leads to it. On the right, the inside of the north wall, with several of the pillars attached to it, that corresponded to the northern row of clustered columns, which are now gone: Also three of the small Norman windows, altered into the pointed style of the interior of the building; and under them, along the basement of the wall, the intersecting arcade of small pillars and arches be-

fore mentioned ; with a part of Bishop Wishart's monument, on the right, and several of the flat tomb-stones along the floor of the north aisle. The two fragments of the north row of columns occupy the foreground, while the top of the north-west tower, and the pinnacles of several of the northern buttresses are seen over-topping the ruined walls.

Plate 8th, Ground plan of the Chapel Royal, with the different places of burial, correctly marked.

Plate 9th, Lord Belhaven's monument, and two antique and remarkable grave stones,—referred to in the list of monuments, &c.

Plate 10th, Porch of Holyrood from the last taken down 1755, which at one time formed the defence of the Palace, and the residence of the Warder or Keeper.

The dimensions of this splendid ruin are as follows :

			Fect.	In.
Length within walls,	-	-	127	
Breadth within walls,	-	-	49	4
———— of the middle aisle,	-	-	25	
———— north aisle,	-	-	13	
———— south aisle,	-	-	13	
Height of the east end wall, to the top of the				
Fleurs-de-lis,	-	-	70	
Length of the great east window,	-	-	36	
Breadth of it,	-	-	19	9
Width of the original arch in which it is placed,			21	9
Height of the point of the arch, being the original height of the inner vaulting, about			60	
Height of the columns,	-	-	28	
Girth of each,	-	-	16	8
Width of the arches,	-	-	10	
Height of the side walls,	-	-	28	
———— west end wall,	-	-	59	
———— arch over west entrance, (inside)			22	4

		Feet.	In.
Width of the west door,	- -	9	6
Height of the north-west square tower,		52	
Breadth of it, outside,	- (square)	23	
inside,	- (square)	15	6
Width of the windows in the N. and S. aisles,		2	11
Except the two eastmost in the south wall next			
the cloister, one of which is	-	4	
And the other,	- -	4	7
Width of the north side door,	-	6	4
Depth of piers of buttresses in the cloister,		6	6
Breadth of these piers,	- -	4	3
Width of the walk in the cloister,	-	10	1

MONUMENTS, &c.

One of the entrances to these interesting ruins is by a private door in the N. E. corner of the Quadrangle of the Palace. In the middle of the passage leading from hence to the interior of the Abbey, is shown a flat square stone, under which the unfortunate Rizzio is said to have been buried. This stone bears every mark of a sepulchral monument; a shield, with Saxon characters rudely sculptured around it, may be faintly traced; but whether relating to Rizzio is rather a matter of conjecture*.

Proceeding thence along the west end of the Church, the first monument we meet with is a plain *slab* elevated upon four other stones in the form of a chest, and denominated in Wales, *Kist-vaens*, and in the south of Scotland *Troughs*,

* David Rizzio was a native of Turin, a town in the north of Italy. He came here with the Ambassador from Savoy, and thus got introduced to the Scottish Court. He was employed by Queen Mary to sing *bass*; and having ingratiated himself into her favour by his almost enchanting musical powers, was, when the French secretary retired to France, appointed to fill his place.—W. S.

from their resemblance to the figure of that vessel. This altar tomb, ornamented with the greatest simplicity, serves to point out the spot where repose the ashes of the Right Honourable Lord and Lady REAY ; and is thus inscribed :

Under this stone,
Are laid the remains of
The late Right Honourable GEORGE LORD REAY,
And ELIZABETH FAIRLEY his wife,
In the grave thus undivided,
As in life they were united,
In that Divine bond
Of Christian Faith and Love,
Which ennobled their earthly affection,
By elevating each view and desire,
In one undeviating course,
Towards another and a better world.
GEORGE LORD REAY died 27th February 1768,
Aged 34.
ELIZABETH LADY REAY died 10th November 1800,
Aged 61.
This stone is Inscribed, January 1810,
In token of grateful respect and affection,
By their Daughters,
The Honourable Mrs H. FULLERTON,
And the Honourable GEORGINA M'KAY.

A few yards further, in the same direction, is the vestry, within the north-west, and the only remaining tower of the Church. Here is placed the magnificent sepulchre of Robert Viscount Belhaven.

“ Among the monuments,” says Pennant, when describing the Savoy Chapel, in his survey of London, “ that in the chancel to the memory of the wife of Sir Robert Douglas, Lord Belhaven, merits particular notice. The lady, who died A. D. 1612, is but a *secondary figure*, and placed

kneeling behind her husband, dressed in a vast distended hood. Before her is his Lordship, in an easy attitude, reclined, and resting on his right arm, the other hand on his sword. He is represented in armour, with a robe over it. On his head is a fillet, with a bead round the edge; a motto on his arms, '*Lock sickler.*' The sculpture is very similar to that in Holyrood Abbey, and there is great merit in the figure *. Engravings of these effigies may be seen in Pinkerton's '*Iconographia Scotica.*' The epitaph upon her ladyship's monument, in the most hyperbolical strain of eulogy, has been printed in the 2d vol. of the new edition of Stow's Survey, and Wood's edition of the Peerage. Lord Belhaven was page of honour to Henry Prince of Wales; and on the death of that lamented prince was appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to James VI. and afterwards to Charles I. and was also sworn of the most honourable privy council to his Majesty. A characteristic anecdote is related of his lordship by Bishop Burnet, on the authority of Sir Archibald Primrose.

"When the Earl of Nithsdale came down to Scotland for the redemption of church-land and tithes, those who were principally concerned agreed, that if nothing could make him desist, they would fall upon him and his party, and put them to death. Lord Belhaven, who was blind, desired to be placed by one of the party, of whom he might make sure. Accordingly he was seated next to the Earl of Dumfries, whom he held fast all the time of the meeting. Being asked what he meant, he replied, that ever since the blindness came on him he was always afraid of falling, and clung fast to him that was nearest to him. In the other hand he grasped a dagger, with which he intended to have stabbed the Earl had any disorder taken place." His lord-

* Pennant's Lon. p. 202. The New View of Lon. p. 11, 402. Stow's Lon. v. 11, 108. Wood's Peerage, Vol. I. &c.

ship married Nicholas, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Moray of Abercairney, by Catherine, daughter of Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, and sister to Annabella Countess of Mar*. She died A. D. 1612, of her first child, after being eighteen months married; and both were entombed in a premature grave in the Savoy Chapel, London. His lordship died at Edinburgh, January 24. 1639, in the 66th year of his age, and was interred with great ceremony in Holyrood Abbey, where his nephews, Sir Archibald and Sir Robert Douglasses, placed this splendid monument, to perpetuate his virtues as a man, and his steadiness as a patriot.

Upon an altar tomb (as the accompanying plate represents, No. 9.) is placed his Lordship's statue in a recumbent posture: the right arm rests upon a cushion which seems to yield to the pressure, the left hand grasps the pommel of his sword, which hangs negligently down towards his feet. He is arrayed in his robes of state, and the flowing folds of the drapery has the ease and grace of the finest Italian statuary. His head is encircled with a Viscount's Coronet, and the whole figure certainly vies with the most finished piece of sculpture in Westminster Abbey. This stately monument is of Parian marble, brought from Italy. The columns and pediment that form the recess in which the statue is placed, are of a fancy order; the columns fluted, and the pediment open, in which is a shield, charged with the armorial bearings of his gallant ancestors, viz. *A heart crowned imperially, gules; three stars of five points, argent; three piles issuing from the chief gules*; within a double tressure flowered, and counter flowered. The shield is surmounted by a Helmet *sable*, supported on the dexter side by a naked Savage, wreathed and girdled with laurel, holding in his right hand a baton *proper*. On the

* *Vide* Notes to Lady Mary Stewart, &c.

sinister side by a lion, langued and rampant, *proper*. Motto, *Toujours sans tache*." The Marshalling of these arms shows his Lordship's near relation to the Douglasses, Earls of Morton.

Within the arched recess is placed the following classical inscription. On the one side,—

D. O. M.

Quod reliquum apud nos est hic
conditur Roberti vicecomitis de
Belhaven, Baronis de Spot, etc.—Regi
Carolo, a Secretioribus Conciliis, et
inter familiares intimi, quippe qui et
prius HENRICO VALLÆ gratissim. ejusq.
Stabulis præfect. erat. Illo vero fati
cedente, fratri Carolo nunc rerum
potito, in quæsturam domus adscitus
est, singulari favoris gradu acceptus,
re et honoribus auctus. In juventute
NICOLÆ MORAVIÆ, Abercarniæ Comarcho
natæ, ad octodecim non amplius Menses
unicæ uxoris in puerperio simul cum
fœtu extinctæ lectissimo consortio,
aulico strepitu (ut morum illico et
malorum temporum pertæsus) sub-
trahens, in patriam reversus est.

ARCHIBALDUM et ROBERTUM DOUGLASIOS,
Equites auratos, primævi fratris filios,
terris et bonis præter quæ testamento
legavit, æqua lance divisit, hæredes
Scripsit; qui memoriæ ejus,
gratitudinis suæ

Pignus,

H. M. P. C.

On the other side,—

Ingenium, quod literis cultura
non implevit sagacitate natura
Supplevit ;
indolis bonitate et candore nulli
cessit. Facile succendi, at, dum loquimur,
facilius defervescere :
ei in moribus, quod æque ab omnibus
vix acciperetur, unicum
erat.
Fide in Regem, Pietate in patriam,
Officiis in Amicos, Charitate in
Egenos, nulli secundus ;
cui in prosperis modus et comitas,
in adversis Constantia et Magna-
nimitas, ad supremum usque diem
invaluere.
Obiit Edinburgi prid. Idus Januarii,
Anno ab incarnatione MESSIÆ
Supra CIO. IJXXXIX.
Ætatis vero
ultra Clymatericum magnum,
Tertio.

TRANSLATED.

Here are interred the remains of Robert Lord Viscount Belhaven, Baron of Spot, &c. Councillor to King Charles, and most intimately in favour with him ; because formerly he had been most dear to Henry Prince of Wales, and master of his horse. But he being dead, and Charles his brother now reigning, he was made Chamberlain to the King's household, and entertained with a singular degree of favour, and advanced to great honours and wealth. In his youth he enjoyed the sweet society of Nicholas Murray, daughter to the Baron of Abercairney, his only wife ; who lived with

him not above 18 months, and died in child-bed, with her child. When grievous old age came upon him, (as weary of bad times and customs,) withdrawing himself from the noise of the court, he returned to his country. He nominated Sir Archibald and Sir Robert Douglasses, baronets, sons to his eldest brother, to be heirs, dividing equally amongst them all his lands and goods, except some legacies; and they erected this monument to his memory, as a token of their gratitude.

Nature supplied in him, by sagacity, what his mind wanted of education. He was inferior to none in a good capacity and candour. He would soon be angry, but was as soon calmed: this is one thing he had in his life, which scarcely could be alike acceptable to all. For loyalty towards his prince, love to his country, kindness to his relations, and charity to the poor, he was singular. In prosperity he was meek and moderate, in adversity his constancy and magnanimity prevailed to his very end. He died at Edinburgh the 12th day of January, and from the incarnation of the Messiah 1639, and of his age 63, being the third year above his great climacteric.

Proceeding along the north aisle of the church, over a fragmental pavement still rich in Saxon characters and armorial bearings, though now much dilapidated, we meet with the tombs of those who had formerly been deposited within its consecrated walls. The first, a little from the vestry door, is supposed to have belonged to Sir George Sterline of Keir. The following inscription was perfect in the time of Monteith, who has copied it into his "Theatre of Mortality;" though little, or almost none of it, can now be made out.

D. O. M.

Here lyeth Dam *Margaret Ross*, daughter to *James Lord Ross*; and Dam *Margaret Scot*, daughter to *Walter Lord Buccleugh*, and sister to *Walter Scot Earl of Buc-*

cleugh. She was married to Sir *George Sterline of Keir*, knight, and chief of his name; and having lived a pattern and paragon for piety, and debonairitie, beyond her sex and age, when she had accomplished 17 years, she was called from this transitory life to that eternal, 10th March MDCXXXIII. She left behind her only one daughter, *Margaret*, who in her pure innocency soon followed her mother, the 11th day of May thereafter, when she had been 12 months shown to this world, and here lyeth near unto her interred.

D. Georgius Sterline de Keir, eques auratus; familiæ princeps, conjugi dulcissimæ poni curavit, MDCXXXIII.

At each corner below, five roses, two and two, and one in the centre with a scroll above, bearing over each compartment the following words: "*Mors scientibus arquat.*"

And below is an inscription stone farther east:

Heir lyis an honourable voman callit Margaret Erskin, Lady Alerdes and Dame, xvii Jvly 1599.

On a neat monument near the two remaining pillars on the north side, the following is inscribed upon an elliptical marble tablet, inserted in the stone:—

Sacred
 To the Memory of
 The Right Honourable
 Eleanora
 Dowager Lady Saltoun,
 widow of
 George Lord Saltoun,
 Who died on the 13th,
 And was interred here
 On the 18th day of September 1800,
 In the 70th year of her age.

Next the wall, betwixt the pillars, on a plain stone, lying

on the ground, placed over the remains of the Earl of Selkirk, there is inscribed as follows :—

Dunbar Douglas,
Earl of Selkirk,
Born 1st December 1722,
Died 24th May 1799.

Also,
The Lady
Isabella Margaret Douglas,
His Eldest Daughter,
Died on the 6th September 1830,
Aged 70 years.

Lying on the south of the above :—
Here lyis ane Honest Man, Robert Votherspone, burgis
and deacon of ye Hammermen in Canogait. R. V. 1520.

A little to the east of the above monuments, the following
inscription appears :—

Under this stone lye the remains
of
The Honourable John Maule, Esq.
Thirty-two years one of the
Barons of Exchequer,
Scotland.
Died the 2d of July 1781,
Aged 75 years.

Still farther east :—

To the memory of
John Woodford, Esq.
Late Lieutenant Colonel
Of the North Fencibles, or
Gordon Highlanders,
Who died the 18th April 1800.
Aged years.

On a stone lying beside the former, but towards the south :—

The Right Honourable
Lady Elizabeth Wemyss,
Widow of the late Honourable
James Wemyss of Wemyss,
And sister to
William, late Earl of Sutherland,
Died on the 24th January 1803,
Aged 64 years.

The intermediate stones seem to have been placed over the graves of the more opulent citizens of the burgh of Canongate, who were formerly interred here during the time of Episcopacy in Scotland.

Between the two remaining columns in this direction, we meet with the tombstone of James Douglas, Lord Carlisle and Torthorwald, and his spouse Agnes Carlyle, heiress of that *ilk* *. The inscription goes round the border of the stone first, then proceeds regularly across the body of it in Roman characters, and may be read as follows : *See Plate 9.*

“ Heir lyis ye nobil and poten Lord, James Doyglas,
“ Lord of Cairlell, and Torthorall, vha married Daine
“ Elizabeth Cairlell, air and heritrix yalof; vha vas slaine
“ in Edinburghe ye xiiii day of Ivly, in the zeier of God
“ 1608, vas slain in 48 ze. L. I. D. E. C.”

His Lordship was killed in an affray on the streets of Edinburgh, July 14th, 1608, in the 48th year of his age.

* “ The lineal descendant and representative of this once illustrious family, is Mr Carlyle, Advocate, Edinburgh. The domains are now in possession of the most noble the Marquis of Queensberry.”

Note by the Rev. *Henry Duncan* of Ruthwell, to the Description of the Ancient Town of Torthorwald.

Under the inscription is enchased upon an antique shield, the patent arms of the House of Douglas, quartered with those of the noble family of *Carlisle* and *Tortherwald*; viz. beneath a *chief* charged with three *pellets*, a *saltier proper*; the crest resembled a rose, but which is undoubtedly a star of the first order.

A little to the north-east is erected a very handsome monument to the memory of George Wishart, Bishop of the diocese of Edinburgh. He was descended from the family of Logie in Angus; he was first ordained minister in North Leith, and deposed A. D. 1638, for refusing to take the Covenant. Several correspondences having been detected between him and the royalists, he was frequently plundered of all his goods, and reduced to the greatest hardships, being thrown prisoner into *The Thieves' Hole*, one of the most abominable cells of the old tolbooth of Edinburgh. On his delivery from this cruel persecution, he went beyond seas, and accompanied the gallant Marquis of Montrose, in quality of his chaplain. After the fall of his illustrious patron, he was appointed chaplain to Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, sister to Charles I. with whom he came over into England, A. D. 1660, to visit her royal nephew, Charles II. after his happy restoration. Shortly after this, Mr Wishart had the rectory of Newcastle-upon-Tyne conferred upon him, where he was greatly venerated for his unshaken fidelity. On the restoration of Episcopacy in Scotland, he was preferred to the see of Edinburgh, into which he was consecrated 1st June 1662, at St Andrews, where he continued till his death, A. D. 1671 *, and was buried in this Abbey Church.

This reverend prelate was a person of a very pious and benevolent disposition; and having been himself a prisoner,

* Keith's Cat. 30.

is reported every day at dinner to have sent off the first mess, after blessing, to the prisoners.

He wrote the History of the War in Scotland, under the conduct of the gallant Marquis of Montrose, in elegant Latin, under the title of "*J. G. De rebus auspiciis serenissimi et potentissimi Caroli, Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniae Regis, et cet. sub imperio illustrissimi Jacobi Montisrosarum Marchionis, Comitis de Kincardin, &c. supremi Scotiae gubernatoris, Anno MDCXLIV. et duobus sequentibus, preclare gestis, commentarius. Interprete, A. S.*"

"Pars secunda, de ejusdem Marchionis rebus gestis, ab Anno MDCXLVII. and MDCL *."

His arms are finely cut over the top of an arched recess ; viz. on a shield a Bishop's mitre, with a pastoral staff and cross of coral, *saltier* ways ; motto, "*Pro Deo et Patria* ;" beneath is the following inscription :

Hic recubat celebris Doctor Sophocardius † alter,
 Entheus ille Σοφος καρδιαις Agricola ‡
 Orator fervore pio, facundior olim
 Doctiloquis rapiens pectora dura modis.
 Ternus ut Antistes Wiseheart, ita ternus Edinem,
 Candoris columen nobile, semper idem.
 Plus octogenis hinc gens Sophocardia lustris
 Summis hic mitris claruit, atque tholis :
 Dum cancellarius regni Sophocardius, idem,
 Præsul erat Fani, Regule Sancte, tui §.
 Atque ubi pro regno, ad Norham, contendit avito
 Brussius, indomita mente manuque potens ;

* MS. in Bib. Senat. Colleg. &c.

† *Sophocardius* Wiseheart or Wishart, the true name is *Guiscard* ; they were descended from the Guiscards of Normandy, and came with Baliol their countryman.—Vide Irvine's Mem. Scot. p. 228.

‡ Vide Hist. Spots. p. 76. anno 1544.

§ Vide Hist. Spots. Anno 1271. p. 46.

Glasguus Robertus erat Sophocardius alter,
 Pro patria qui se fortiter opposuit *.
 Nec pacis studiis Gulielmo, animisve Roberto,
 Agricola inferior, cætera forte prior ;
 Excelsus sine fastu animus, sine fraude benignus ;
 Largus qui miseris ; intemerata fides,
 Attica rara fides ; constantia raraque nullis
 Expugnata, licet mille petita, malis ;
 In regem obsequii exemplar, civisque fidelis,
 Antiquam venerans, cum probitate, fidem.
 Omnibus exutum ter, quem proscriptio, carcer,
 Exilium, lustris non domuere tribus,
 Ast reduci CAROLO plaudunt ubi regna Secundo,
 Doctori Wiseheart insula plaudit ovans.
 Olim ubi captivus, squalenteque carcere læsus,
 Annos ter ternos præsul honorus obit.
 Vexit Olympiadas ter quinas ; Nestoris annos
 Vovit Edina : obitum Scotia mœsta dolet.
 Gestaque Montrosei Latio celebrata Cothurno :
 Quantula (proh) tanti sunt monumenta viri !

On the east side of Bishop Wishart's monument, a small neat cenotaph, with pillars of the Corinthian order, is placed to perpetuate the memory of George 19th Earl of Sutherland. On the top are placed the paternal arms of this illustrious house, quartered with the various noble families to which they are allied, viz. *Gules, three stars within a border, or charged with a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered*, (as a mark of the royal descent of the family from King Robert I.) *Crest, a cat sejant, proper, on the other department of the shield quarterly first and fourth ; barry of eight argent, and gules, surmounted by a cross floree, second and third ; azure, three laurel*

* Anno 1279. Ibid. p. 48. and 113.

leaves erect ; crest, a wolfe passant ; motto, “ Fransa non flectes.” On the pillars are placed, within circles, coronets of several of the nobility of Scotland, from whom they deduce their maternal lineage ; particularly, *Gordon, Lennox, Elphinstone, Perth, and Eglintoune.*

D. G. V. SUTHERLANDIÆ.

Memoriæ illustrissimi Domini, Georgii Sutherlandiæ et Strathnaverniæ, &c. Dynastæ ; Sutherlandiæ et Strathnaverniæ, jure hæreditario, Vicecomitis ac regalitatis Domini ; ex sigilli magni custodibus unis ; Regi Gulielmo a secretioribus consiliis ; decimi noni comitis recta linea oriundi ab ALLAN Sutherlandiæ Thano ; quem Milcolumbo tertio, hæredi legitimo, regnum restituere conantem, e medio sustulit MACBETHUS, cum tyrannidem occupasset, circum annum æræ CHRISTIANÆ MLVII. Hoc famæ perennis monumentum deflens posuit vidua, JOANNA VEMIA, filiarum DAVIDIS, comitis Vemii, natu maxima ; quæ huic comiti peperit JOANNEM, nunc Sutherlandiæ comitem, et ANNAM ARBUTHNOTI vicecomitissam ; priori vero marito, ARCHIBALDO ANGUSIÆ comiti, filio Marchionis Duglassiorum natu maximo, ARCHIBALDUM Forfari comitem, et MARGARETAM vicecomiti de KINGSTOUN in matrimonium datam. Quinque alii hujus Dominæ liberi impuberes decesserunt.

Natus in arce suadeDornach, 2do Nbris, MDCXXXIII. denatus Edinburgi 4to Martii, A. D. MDCCIII.

TRANSLATED.

To the memory of the most illustrious Lord George Earl of Sutherland, Lord Strathnaver, &c. heritable Sheriff of said lands, and lord of the regality thereof ; one of the Keepers of the Great Seal under the most renowned Prince

KING WILLIAM, one of the Lords of Privy Council, and the 19th Earl, descended in a right line from **ALLAN**, Thane of Sutherland, whom **MACBETH**, in the rage of his usurping tyranny, about the year of Christ 1057, made away with for endeavouring to restore the Kingdom to **MALCOLM III.** lawful heir to the Crown. His mournful widow, **JEAN WEMYSS**, eldest daughter to David Earl of Wemyss, erected this monument of everlasting fame.

To the defunct Earl she brought forth John, now Earl of Sutherland, and Anne, Viscountess of Arbuthnot. And to her former husband, Archibald, Earl of Angus, eldest son to the Marquis of Douglas, she brought forth Archibald, Earl of Forfar, and Margaret, given in marriage to the Viscount of Kingstoun. Five other children of the said Lady Dowager died in their nonage. The Earl himself was born in his own Castle of Dornoch, 2d November 1633, and died at Edinburgh, 4th March 1703.

Here are also deposited the remains of William, 21st Earl of Sutherland, and his amiable Countess Mary, daughter of William Maxwell, Esq. of Preston, Kirkcudbright. His Lordship died at Bath, June 16th, 1766, just after he had completed his 31st year; and the Countess, June 1st, 1766, in her 26th year, 16 days before the Earl fell a victim to his disorder

“ They were lovely and pleasant in their lives,
And in their *deaths* they were not divided.”

The bodies of this illustrious and affectionate pair were brought to Scotland, and interred in one grave in Holyrood Abbey, 9th August 1796.

“ Beauty and birth a transient being have:
Virtue alone can triumph o’er the grave.”

Between this and the east wall, is the Countess of Eglington's monument, originally a most beautiful structure, though now miserably dilapidated. The following inscription, though nearly obliterated, is placed within an arched recess :

D. I. H.

Here lyis an Nobil and maist
vertuous Ladie, Deame Jeane
Hamilton, Countas of Eglington,
Dochter to JAMES Duke
of Schattillarot, some tyme
Governor of this Realme.
She deceast in December
MDXCVI.

Two yards south from this monument, is placed a plain slab with the following inscription :—

Elizabeth Clavering,
Aged 10,
Died 20th June, 1799.

On the east end of the Abbey, over some fine carved Gothic niches, is placed a small neat marble cippus, and four stones placed in the ground, with the letters HEH, to the memory of Henrietta Drummond, daughter of George Hay Drummond, Esq. son of the Archbishop of York, with a very elegant classical epitaph, as follows :

“ Sacred
To the Memory of
Henrietta Elizabeth Hay,
Daughter of
The Reverend George Hay Drummond,
Son of Robert Archbishop of York,

Who departed this life

Nov. 28, 1802,

In the Sixteenth Year of her Age.

“ Too pure and perfect still to linger here,
 Cheer'd with seraphic visions of the blest,
 Smiling, she dried a tender father's tear,
 And poured her spirit forth upon his breast.
 “ He bends not o'er the mansion of the dead,
 Where loveliness and grace in ruins lie ;
 In sure and certain hope, he lifts his head,
 And *faith* presents her in her native sky.”

A few yards towards the centre of the church, a plain slab is erected to the memory of Mary Dunbar, widow of Lord Basil Hamilton, brother to the Earl of Selkirk, inscribed as under :—

MARY DUNBAR,
 Widow of
 Lord Basil Hamilton,
 Died May, 1760,
 Aged 86 years.

The fate of this illustrious nobleman (Lord Basil Hamilton) was truly lamentable. In the autumn of 1701, he fell an untimely victim to his humanity. His servant, endeavouring to ford the *Minnoch*, a mountain torrent in Galloway, then much swelled by a sudden rain, when in the emphatic language of the country it was “ *Jawing a brown speat*,” was dismounted ; Lord Basil rushed in and seized him ; but the awful force of the torrent swept both man and horse to a watery grave, in sight of his lamenting brother, the amiable Earl of Selkirk, and several unavailing spectators*.

* Carstairs' State Papers. Scots Magazine for 1740.

Between this and the royal vault, a neat monumental stone with fluted pilasters and carved roses, is erected to the memory of Thomas Lowes, Esq. of Ridley Hall in Northumberland,—a remarkable example of the instability of all human greatness, as we learn from the tenor of an elaborate inscription on the monument.

In the south-east corner is situated

The Royal Vault,

Strongly secured with a grated iron door. It is destitute of ornament; and in external appearance is not calculated to excite the idea of royal magnificence.

Here are deposited, as we previously stated, the remains of David II., James II., James V. and his Queen, Henry Lord Darnley, &c. &c.

In this vault were also deposited the remains of the Duchess de Gramont, as before stated. A brass plate on the lid of the coffin, bore the following inscription :

Louise Françoise Gabrielle Aglae
de Polignac,
Duchesse de Gramont.
Née à Paris le 7 Mai
1760 ;
Morte le 30 Mars
1803.

Next to the Royal Vault is the burial place of the family of Roxburghe, in which is interred—

Jane Countess of Roxburghe, daughter of Patrick, third Lord Drummond. She was a lady of the finest accomplishments, and was on that account preferred with universal approbation to the important office of governess to the children

of James VI. which she executed with applause and satisfaction. She died October 7, 1643, and was interred in this vault. Her funeral was appointed for the rendezvous of the Royalists, who projected that opportunity of assembling to massacre the chief Covenanters; but found their number too inconsiderable for the attempt*.

On the front of the third pillar from the east end is placed a small plain tablet, to the memory of Adam Bothwell, Bishop of Orkney and Shetland. His arms were cut within a circular tressure, beneath which is the following classical inscription:—

ADAMUS BOTHUELIUS.

Hic reconditus jacet Nobilissimus vir
DOMINUS ADAMUS BOTHUELIUS, Episcopus
Orcadum et Zethlandiæ; Commendatarius Monasterii
Sanctæ Crucis; Senator et Consiliarius
Regius; qui obiit anno ætatis suæ 67,
23 die mensis Augusti, Anno Domini, 1593.

EPITAPHIUM.

Nate Senatoris magni; magne ipse Senator
Magni Senatoris, triplici laude, parens;
Tempore cujus opem poscens ecclesia sensit;
Amplexus est cujus cura forensis opem.
Vixisti ex animi voto; jam plenus honorum,
Plenus opum, senii jam quoque plenus, obis;
Sic nihil urna tui, nisi membra senilia celat;
Teque vetat virtus, vir, tua, magne, mori.

* Vide Læing's Hist. iii. p. 244. Gent. Mag. Feb. 1790.

*J. felix, Mortem requie superato supremam :
 Sic Patriæ et liberis fama perennis erit.
 Æternum vive, atque vale.
 M. H. R *.*

TRANSLATED.

Here lies interred a most noble man, LORD ADAM BOTH-
 ELL, Bishop of Orkney and Zetland; Commendator of
 the Monastery of the Holy Cross, Senator of the College
 of Justice, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's Privy
 Council; who died in the 67th year of his age, 23d day of
 the month of August, in the year of our Lord 1593.

EPITAPH.

“ Thy praise is triple sure; thyself, thy Sire,
 Thy Son, all Senators, whom men admire.
 The staggyring state by thee was quickly stay'd;
 The troubled church from thee got present aid.
 Thou lived'st at thy wish; thy good old age,
 In wealth and honours, took thee off the stage.
 Thine aged corpse interred here does lie.
 Thy virtues great forbid your name to die.
 Go, happy soul! and in thy last repose,
 Vanquish thou death, and all its fatal blows;
 Thy fragrant fame shall thus eternal be,
 Unto thy country and posterity.”

In the centre of the southern aisle, is erected a plain altar
 tomb, to perpetuate the virtues of the illustrious Isabella
 Countess-Dowager of Errol, with this filial inscription :—

* Supposed to be the initials of Queen Mary and Henry Darnley.

In Memory
 of
ISABELLA,
 Countess-Dowager of Errol,
 Daughter
 Of Sir Will. Carr of Etall, Bart.
 And widow of James, 14th Earl of Errol,
 Whose life was passed
 In the discharge of all the duties
 Which religion prescribes ;
 And closed
 In the hopes which it inspires !
 This stone is inscribed
 By her grateful and affectionate Daughter,
AUGUSTA CARR, Countess of Glasgow,
 She was born March 31, 1742,
 And died Nov. 3, 1808.

Next the Countess of Errol's Monument :—

Ann Mercer,
 Wife of
 Richard Mercer, Esq.
 Of the Kingdom of Ireland,
 Who died on the 28th of November,
 Was interred here
 On the 4th of December
 1802.

On the south wall, opposite to the middle distance between the third and fourth pillars from the east end, is Hay of Easter Kennet's monument, thus inscribed :—

Hic jacet Alexander Hay, de Easter Kennet, Clericus
Registri; qui obiit 19 Septembris, A. D. 1594.

Underneath this monument are two very elegant tombstones lately erected over the burial place of Macdonald of Clanranald. The stone nearest the wall is surmounted by armorial bearings of the Macdonalds of Clanranald, but no inscription,—the other stone has also the armorial bearings of the Edgcumbes, with the motto, “ au plesire fort de Dieu.”

Inscription.

Beneath this stone are deposited the mortal remains of the right honourable Lady Caroline Ann Edgcumbe, wife of Ranald George Macdonald, Chief of Clanranald, and daughter of Richard, Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, born Oct. 1792, died April 10, 1824.

West a little from the above, under a plain slab, lies—

The Honourable Mary Murray,
Daughter of
Lord Edward Murray,
Died
On the 19th December 1804,
Aged 70 years.

In the south aisle of the Church, between the fourth and fifth pillars from the west, and immediately below the fifth window from the east, in the south wall, is a very neat carved stone over the remains of Bailie Hunter and his lady. He is supposed to have been of the family of Polmood in Peebles-shire; and the arms of that family are sculptured on the stone, around which is this inscription:—

Heir lyes
 Thomas Hunter,
 Baillie in Edinburgh,
 and
 Katherine Norman,
 His Spouse,
 M.DCIX.

The south aisle of the Abbey church is paved with grave-stones, in a manner similar to the north aisle. Many of them are highly interesting and beautiful, being covered with sculptures of Saxon characters and armorial bearings, and certainly worthy of preservation.

In this church were also deposited the remains of the following illustrious personages; but whose monuments have been destroyed.

Fergus, Lord or Prince of Galloway, the father of an illustrious house, and who long withstood the power of the Scottish monarchy. He was the leader of his countrymen in the battle of the Standard, A. D. 1138. He married a natural daughter of Henry I. of England; but having opposed Malcolm IV. in his nonage, was forced to seek an asylum within the walls of Holyrood, where he died, and was interred with all the pomp of monastic solemnity, A. D. 1161*.

John, Bishop of Candida Casa, or Whitehorn, in Galloway, was contemporary with Allan, the Constable of Scotland, A. D. 1189†. He is styled by Fordun, "*Johannes Galveix insula sublimatus est.*" He became a monk in the Abbey of Holyrood, A. D. 1206, and died A. D. 1209‡.

David Fleming, Lord Biggar and Cumbernauld, having attended Prince James of Scotland to the Bass, in February

* Vide York's Union of Honour, p. 9. Chart. Sanct. Cruc.

† Chart. of Kelso.

‡ Chron. Maelros. Monast. Angl. Scotochron. lib. ix. Keith's Catalogue.

1405, after seeing him safe on board the vessel that was to convey him to France, was on his return home attacked and killed at Longherdmanstone, a few miles west from Edinburgh, by James Douglas of Balveny, afterwards seventh Earl of Douglas, and was interred in this Abbey Church, where was a splendid monument to his memory, destroyed by the infuriated soldiery in the Cromwell usurpation. His virtues and place of sepulture are thus narrated by the metrical Prior of Lochleven:—

“ Sence Davy Fleming of Cumbernald,
 “ Lord, a Knycht baith stout and bald,
 “ Trowit and livit wel with the Kyng,
 “ This like gude and gentil Knychte,
 “ That was baith manfu’ leil and wychte
 “ Wes cruely mangled in his blude,
 “ And now is laid in Halyrude *.”

He granted an annual rent of 25 merks sterling, out of his lands at Biggar, to the monks of this Abbey, “ pro salute animi sempiterna.”—Chart. Sanct. Crucis.

John, Bishop elect of Galloway, became an inmate in this house, *A. D.* 1440, and was interred within its cloisters in 1448 †.

Archibald Crawford, Abbot of Holyrood, and treasurer to James III. He spent the greatest part of his princely income in beautifying this stately church, though neither tomb nor inscription remain to testify to the world that such virtue did exist ‡.

George Douglas, natural son of Archibald, Earl of Angus, was consecrated Bishop of Moray, *A. D.* 1573, and after

* Wynton’s Cronykill, II. 412. † Spot. Bat. of Bishop’s Monast. Ang.

‡ King’s MSS. and Keith’s Catalogue.

remaining 16 years in that see, he died, and was interred in the cloisters of Holyrood.

Andrew Fairfowl, son of John Fairfowl of the town of Anstruther, was first chaplain to the Earl of Rothes, then Minister at North Leith, and afterwards at Dunse in Berwickshire. It is reported, that King Charles II. having heard him preach different times, when he was in Scotland in 1650, was pleased, upon his restoration, to enquire after Mr Fairfowl, and accordingly preferred him to the see of Glasgow, 14th November 1661, where he was specially consecrated the ensuing year. These ecclesiastical honours he did not long enjoy, having sickened the very day of riding the Parliament, in November 1663, and died a few days after. He was interred on the 11th of the same month in the Abbey Church of Holyroodhouse, universally regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance *.

The Honourable Francis Hay, second son of Francis 8th Earl of Errol, by Lady Elizabeth Douglas, youngest daughter of William Earl of Morton. He died March 14, 1632, aged 34, and lies buried in the nave of the Monastery of Holyroodhouse †. Also,

The Honourable Lady Frances Hay, daughter of James 14th Earl of Errol, died at Edinburgh, 29th August 1806, in the 34th year of her age, and is here interred.

Judge Smith, one of the English Commissioners during the Protectorate of the Duke of Somerset, died at Enderness (Inverness) October 6. His corpse was brought to Edinburgh, and interred in the Abbey Church, 12th October 1657, by torch light ‡.

“James Somerville of Drum,” a Lieutenant-Colonel in the French and Venetian service, twentieth in descent from Schir Gualtier de Sommervil, “and tenth Lord of that

* Spotiswood's Hist. Keith's Cat. and Gibson's Hist. of Glasgow.

† Balf. Annals, 58.

‡ Lamont's Diary.

Ilk, died at Edinburgh, January 3, 1677, in the 82d year of his age, and was interred by his Ladye's syde in the Abbey Church of Halyrudehouse, maist of the nobilitie and gentrie in towne being, with two hundred torches, present at the interrement *."

John Patterson, Bishop of Galloway, who was translated to the diocese of Edinburgh, *A. D.* 1680, in which he continued till the year 1687, when he was promoted to the archi-episcopal see of Glasgow, of which he was deprived at the Revolution, *A. D.* 1688. The king granted, 19th March 1685-6, to this bishop and his successors of Edinburgh, the office of Chancellor of the University of that City. He died at Edinburgh, on Wednesday, December 8, 1708, in the 76th year of his age, and was interred near the oriel window in the Abbey Church of Holyrood †.

The Honourable Lord Robert Kerr, a plain gravestone.

Lady Mary Kerr, daughter of Robert, first Marquis of Lothian, and Marchioness of Douglas, and mother of Archibald first Duke of Douglas. She died at Edinburgh, Jan. 22, 1736, in the 58th year of her age.

Also in the same recess are deposited the remains of Lady Jane Douglas, daughter of the above. She was born at Douglas Castle, 17th March 1698, and died at Edinburgh, Nov. 22, 1753, in the 56th year of her age. She was married in 1746 to Sir John Stewart of Grandtully, to whom she bore Sholto Thomas Stewart, who died at Edinburgh, 14th May 1753, in the 5th year of his age, and reposes by the side of his illustrious parent.

Sir William Hamilton of Whitelaw, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Lord Justice Clerk, was interred in this Abbey Church, *A. D.* 1750.—Also,

* Memoire of the Sommervills, ii. 475. Public Arch. D.

† Keith's Cat. Art. See of Edinburgh.

William Hamilton of Bangour, Esq. who died at Lyons, 25th March. 1754 *.—And,

Lady Susan Hamilton, third daughter of John, Earl of Ruglen, Countess of Cassillis, who died at Barnton, Feb. 8, 1763, in the 64th year of her age.

Honourable John, Lord Drummond; who, on the death of his nephew in 1747, assumed the title of the *Duke of Perth*. He died at Edinburgh, 7th October 1756, and was interred in this Abbey Church.

Henry David, tenth Earl of Buchan, died at Walcot, near Bath, Dec. 1, 1765, in the 58th year of his age, and was buried 21st December in this Abbey Church. Also his Lady, Agnes, daughter of Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees; and their eldest son David, Lord Cardross, who died at Edinburgh, 4th October 1747, in the 7th year of his age.

On a neat marble Monument about 28 feet eastward from the north door of the Church, is the following inscription :

In the MIDDLE of this CHAPEL
Lie the REMAINS of EUPHEMIA,
WIDOW of WILLIAM STEWART, Esq. of Castle Stewart, in
the shire of Wigton,
Sixth daughter of KENNETH LORD FORTROSE,
Son of WILLIAM fifth Earl of SEAFORTH.
She died suddenly on the 14th February 1817,
in the 67th year of her age.

*“ A soul prepar’d needs no delays,
The summons come, the Saint obeys.
Swift was her flight, and short the road;
She closed her eyes, and saw her God.”*

* Campbell’s Hist. Poet. Scotl. v. I. p. 195.

WILLIAM, eldest son of the deceased, an officer in the
Royal Engineers,

Died in 1796, in the Island of St Domingo,
in the 24th year of his age.

JOHN, the second son, Capt. of His Majesty's Ship Sea-Horse,
Died in 1811, in the 36th year of his age, and was buried
in Westminster Abbey ;

KENNETH, the youngest Son,
An officer in the Royal Artillery, died in 1798, in the
Island of St Vincent,
in the 19th year of his age.

A plain slab is also placed over the grave in the middle
aisle, inscribed thus :—

UNDERNEATH

are interred the REMAINS of

EUPHEMIA,

Widow of **WILLIAM STEWART**, Esq. of Castle Stewart,
Who Died on the 14th February 1817,
in the 67th year of her age.

Near the above Monument, and within a few yards of
the north door of the Chapel, is another very elegant mar-
ble Monument also placed in the wall, with the following
inscription :—

Sacred to the Memory of
The Right Honourable Lady Alvanley,
Widow of the Right Honourable Lord Alvanley,
Sometime Lord Chief Justice
Of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas,
Who departed this life
On the 17th January 1825, Aged 67 years,
And was buried near this spot.

She was the most excellent of Women,
With the most elevated sentiments of piety.

Severe to Herself,

She was lenient to the faults of others,
Charitable, generous, and self-denying.
She died lamented by all who knew her.

Her Children,

To whom her loss is irreparable,
Have erected this Tribute
Of their lasting regret and affection
To the best of Mothers.

A neat flat tomb-stone near the centre of the Chapel covers the remains of the above Lady, with her simple initials, viz. "A. D. A." January 17. 1823.

LIST of the principal Nobility and Gentry entombed in
Holyrood Abbey, but who have no Monuments.

John Lord Ballonden,	- - -	2d Nov. 1706.
John Lord Lindores,	- - -	17th Jan.—06.
James Carnegie, Earl of Finhaven,	-	24th March—07.
Lady Helen Anstruther, of that ilk,	-	22d April—08.
Hon. Thomas Hay, son to the Earl of Errol,		4th Jan.—09.
Earl of Dunmore,	- -	12th May—10.
Lord Anstruther,	- -	3d Feb.—11.
Elizabeth, Countess of Crawford,	-	26th Feb.—11.
Anne York, Lady Newark,	-	28th Feb.—13.
Dame Isobel M'Kenzie, Countess of Seaforth,		18th July—15.
Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird,	-	3d April—15.
David Wemyss, Lord Elcho,	-	11th Dec.—15.
James Douglas, Earl of Moretoun,		14th Dec.—15.
Lord Semple,	- - -	4th August—19.
Sir Alex. Grant of that ilk,	-	22d August—19.
The Right Hon. Sir Arch. Sinclair, advocate, Sheriff of Edinburgh,	-	24th August—19.

Lady Margaret Baillie,	-	24th June 1720.
Lady Jane Muir, Countess of Glasgow,		14th Sept.—24.
Dame Elizabeth Lady Cardross,	-	1st Feb.—25.
Lady Mary M'Kenzie,	- - -	2d Feb.—26.
Lady Mary Drummond, Countess of Marischal,	- - -	14th Mar.—29.
William, Lord Forbes,	- -	28th June—30.
Robert Douglas, Earl of Morton,	-	14th Dec.—30.
Henry Maule, Earl of Panmure,	-	25th June—34.
Lady Jane Hutchison, Countess of Ruglen,		16th Mar.—34.
James Lyon Bowes, Earl of Strathmore,		18th Jan.—35.
David Crawford, Esq. principal clerk of notaries in North Britain,	-	28th Feb.—36.
Lady Henrietta Livingstone,	-	26th May—39
Lady Charlotte Cochrane, daughter to the Earl of Dundonald,	- -	10th Feb.—40.
Lady Jane Maitland,	- -	14th Feb.—47.
Lady Jane Mercer of Aldie,	-	17th Dec.—49.
J. M'Donald, Esq. of Glengarie,	-	3d Sept.—54.
David Hay, Esq. of Leys,	-	30th Mar.—60.
Lady Margaret Hamilton of Boldoun,		22d May—60.
Hon. Miss Ann Bothwell, daughter to Henry, Earl of Bothwell,	- - -	1st Nov.—62.
Right Hon. Countess of Cassillis,	-	14th Feb.—63.
Lady Jane Maitland,	- -	6th April—66.
Lady Catherine Wood,	- - -	9th Oct.—76.
James Erskine, Esq. of Mar, Knt. Marischal of Scotland,	- -	3d Mar.—85.
Lady Margaret Murray, daughter to Lord Viscount Stormont, and sister to the present Earl of Mansfield,	- -	31st April—85.
David Stewart Moncrief, Esq. of Moredun, one of the Hon. the Barons of Excheq ^r ,		17th April—90.
Lady Jane Sinclair of Barrock,	-	5th Dec.—91.
Sir Alexander Hay of Park,	-	4th Feb.—92.

Right Hon. Lady Frances Leslie,	-	6th Oct. 1792.
Right Hon. Countess of Cassillis,	-	1st Jan.—94.
Sir William Gordon of Gordounstone,		5th Mar.—95.
Lady Frances Montgomery,	-	26th Jan.—99.
Charles Hamilton, Esq.	-	12th April 1800.
Hon. Mrs Anstruther of Anstruther,		3d May—14.
John Crow, Esq. W. S. Bailie of Holyroodhouse; a man highly esteemed, who discharged the office of bailie for a number of years, with distinguished approbation. Died 23d, and was interred within the Chapel Royal,		30th Mar.—16.
The Right Hon. Lord John Seymour, son of Webb, late Duke of Somerset. He resided at Edinburgh for several years, where he was much esteemed in the first literary circles. Died there on the 19th, and was buried in the north-east corner of the Chapel Royal, (His brother, Duke of Somerset, chief mourner,)	- -	24th April—19.
Leveson Douglas Stewart, Esq. R. N. third son of the late Hon. Admiral Keith Stewart of Glasserton,	-	5th May—19.
John Anstruther, Esq. of Ardite,	-	18th June—19.
Miss Charlotte Murray, in Earl of Dunmore's Ground,	- -	24th July—19.
Dame Matilda Theresa Cochran Wishart, Lady of Sir Thomas Cochran,	-	4th Sept.—19
Mr Samuel J. Borthwick, in Earl of Seaforth's ground,	- -	29th Feb.—20.
Edmund Livingston, Esq. in Countess of Errol's ground,	- -	16th Mar.—20.
John Kerr, Esq. of Ryhope, County of Durham,	- . -	22d Nov.—20.

Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Murray, daughter of William, Earl of Dun- more, - - -	30th Dec. 1820.
Mrs Mary Sinclair Borthwick, widow of Col. John Borthwick, 71st regiment,	5th Jan.—24.
Hon. Mrs Campbell of Lochnell, daughter of the late Lord Saltoun, -	1st Mar.—24.
William Hay, son of E. W. A. D. Hay, Esq.	5th May—25.
Frances V. Hay, daughter of E. W. A. D. Hay, Esq. - - -	20th April—26.
Right Hon. Catherine, Baroness Saltoun,	21st July—26.
Right Hon. Kenneth Fraser, daughter of the late Lord Saltoun, -	7th Dec.—26.
Right Hon. Lady Mary Seaforth, -	5th March—29.
Miss Katherine Sinclair of Barrack, -	8th May—
Lord Nairne, - - -	July—30.
Right Hon. Lady Isabella Douglas, -	10th Sept.—30.
Miss Wilhelmina Sinclair, daughter of William Sinclair, Esq. of Friswick, -	May 1831.

On the north side of the Chapel, about an equal distance from either end, is the tomb-stone of Bartoulme Foliot, a Frenchman, who paved for the first time the streets of Edinburgh in the beginning of the 16th century.

Behind the Chapel, and on the north wall of the choir, stands a small neat monument to the memory of Alexander Milne, King's architect for Scotland, dated 20th Feb. 1643.

In the Church-yard of Holyrood there were formerly a few plain gravestones, which have been removed within these few years. Some of them are still lying within the Church.

A few years ago, a part of the Arms of Scotland cut in stone, and supposed to have been originally placed above the grand entrance to the Palace, was discovered amongst

some rubbish at the back of the Chapel,—it bears the initials of James V. At the same time was found the entire arms of the Earl of Arran,* evidently of great antiquity,—these stones are now preserved in the Chapel Royal.

Some years ago, a skull was found amongst the remains of what appears to have been a cloister, with a hole in the cranium and *memento mori*, in old faded characters over the brow. This monastic relic is now in the possession of Sir Patrick Walker. In laying out the garden on the north of the Chapel, an immense number of skulls and bones of extraordinary dimensions,—and in digging the foundation for the new railing, several skulls, &c. were discovered, with some coins of Charles I. and II.

* Probably the same who figured during the monarchy of James VI.

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT.

THE imaginary sanctity that was attached to monastic establishments, during the dark ages of superstition, and the extensive and convenient accommodations they generally afforded, rendered them desirable as the occasional residences of kings and their nobles. The large and opulent Abbey of Holyrood, soon after its foundation, became the frequent resort of the Court and Parliament, during the earlier reigns of the house of Stuart. It thereby appears to have gradually given rise to a distinct royal establishment. We have no direct information, however, when, or by whom, a Palace, separate from the Abbey, was first erected: and it is difficult to distinguish the early history of the one from the other. The historians of Edinburgh have indeed supposed James V. was the first who gave rise to the Palace, from his having, “in the spring of the year 1525, *founded a fair palace in the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, and three great towers till rest upon, when he pleased to come.*”^{*} This building still remains, and forms the north-west part of the present Palace. An attentive consideration, however, of the following particulars will make it appear, at least, somewhat probable, ~~that~~ there was a *royal residence* here,

^{*} Pittscottie's Chron.

distinct from the *religious establishment*, previous to the days of James V.

On the 8th March 1326-7, Robert Bruce held his fourteenth parliament within the church of Holyrood Abbey; and Edward Baliol held his parliament in the same place in February 1333-4. In this Abbey Robert III. occasionally resided when he came to Edinburgh, and here granted the remission to Albany and Douglas, for his son Rothsay's death. James I. and his Queen also resided at Holyrood; where, on the 16th Oct. 1430, she was delivered of male twins; one of whom (James II.) succeeded his father, and was crowned here on the 25th March 1437. In June 1449, that Prince was married in this favoured place, to Mary of Gueldres. He was also buried here in August 1460. Holyrood was thus the scene of four of the principal events in the personal history of James II.; viz. his birth, coronation, marriage, and burial. James III. took up his abode here "while he gladdened Edinburgh with his presence," and "on the 13th of July 1469, was marryit in *Holyroodhouse*, in great dignitie, with Margaret, the king's douchter of Norway, Dasie, Swasie, and Denmark."*

It is considered by some, that James IV. was the first Scottish king who built a palace distinct from the Abbey at Holyrood; for in the accounts given by Young, the herald, of that king's marriage, at the age of thirty, to Margaret of England, in her 14th year, which took place at Holyrood Abbey, on the 7th August 1503, it is mentioned, that "after all reverences doon at the church, in order as before, †

* Old Chron. at the end of Wyntoun.

† It was reserved, however, for Dunbar, the old Scottish poet, to celebrate these nuptials in a strain of versification, wherein he emulates the amatory effusions of James I. as well as the elegant tales of Chaucer:

"To see this court; bot all were went away;
Then up I leyint, halfings in affrey,

the king transported himself to the Pallais, through the *clostre*, holding allways the Quene by the body, and hys hed bare tyll he had brought her within her chammer." The same monarch also, on the 16th February 1505-6, ratified in Parliament his gift of 20 merks from the great customs of Edinburgh, for the maintenance of a chaplain to sing in the chapel, within *his Palace of Holyrood*, and for *his fee in keeping the Palace*.* In 1506, the Palace appears to have sustained some injury by fire; for on the 17th April that year, he granted a charter to the Earl of Huntly, in which he recited that the Earl's title-deeds had been *lately consumed* by fire, in his lodging within the Royal Palace.†

Pitscottie and Leslie also inform us, that when James V. arrived from France, with Magdalene, his first consort, at Leith, on the 19th May 1537, they immediately passed to the "Palace of Holyrood; where she remained, until preparations were made for her triumphant entry into Edinburgh. Soon afterwards, she was conducted through the capital, attended by a magnificent procession, and demonstrations of joy. But these were of short duration. Forty days saw her carried amid mournful lamentations to Holyrood Abbey."‡

During the inroad of the Earl of Hertford, in the minority of Queen Mary, this Palace, with the Abbey, were burnt by the English army, as formerly noticed. They were both, however, soon repaired, || when the Palace be-

Calt to my Muse, and for my subject choise,
To sing the ryel Thrissil and the Rosa."

See Chalmers' *Caledonia*, vol. II. notes of pp. 604-5; which also contain an account of the above mentioned marriage, taken from Lealand's Collection, IV. 290.

* Parl. Rec. 523, and MSS. Donations.

† Gordon's Hist. of Gordons, I. 408.

‡ See note, page 55.

|| Arnot's Edinburgh, 253.

came a larger building than the present, and consisted of five courts. The outer, or western one, was considerably larger than any of the others ; bounded on the east by the front of the Palace, on the north, by the King's garden wall, on the west, by the keeper's house, porter's lodge, and grand entrance, of which a fragment only is now standing. The second court occupied the same situation as the present Palace, and was surrounded with buildings. On the south there were two smaller courts, also surrounded with buildings. There was another towards the east, bounded on the north by the Chapel Royal ; on the west, by a line of buildings covering and occupying the same space with the present east front of the Palace ; on the south, by a row of buildings long since demolished ; and on the north, by a wall, which divided it from the large field denominated St Anne's Yards. This eastern court probably was the original cloister of the Abbey, now an enclosed grass plot on the east side of the present Palace ; and there is some probability, indeed, that the greater part of the former Palace consisted of the monastic dwellings, repaired and adapted for the royal residence ; which supposition will also account for the enlargement of the Palace, subsequent to the dissolution of the Abbey at the Reformation.

But what renders the ancient Palace of Holyrood doubly interesting, is the associations connected with the lovely but unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. Upon her return to Scotland, on the 21st August 1561, she landed at Leith, where she remained a whole day, as the preparations for her reception at Holyrood were not completed, and partly on account of the inclemency of the weather.

The multitude continued in the interval to collect at Leith, and on the road which at that period formed the only communication with the city of Edinburgh by Restalrig. The different trades and incorporations of Edinburgh were drawn up in order, lining the way with their banners

and bands of music. Towards evening horses were brought for the Queen and her attendants. When Mary saw these, accustomed to the richly-caparisoned steeds of the Parisian tournaments, she was evidently struck with the vast inferiority of their breeds, and the meanness of their trappings. As she passed along, she was every where greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers, and the involuntary homage which the beauty of her countenance, the elegance of her person, and the graceful dignity of her bearing, could not fail to inspire.

Bonfires were lighted in all directions, and although illuminations were then but indifferently understood in Scotland, something of that description is said to have mingled with other external marks of rejoicing. On her arrival at the palace, all the musicians of Edinburgh collected below her windows, and in strains of the most discordant music, continued during the whole night to testify their joy at their Queen's return. The bagpipes sounded loudly in the Court, to the no small annoyance of Brantome, which made him pathetically exclaim, "*He quelle musique ! et quel repos pour sa nuit !*" *

Mary arrived in Scotland in August, so did George IV. Both days were wet and unfavourable, which alike retarded their approach to the city.

Mary was much delighted with her Palace of Holyrood, and probably would have carried her partiality to the end of her reign, had not the necessity of the times obliged her to reside for safety in some of her Royal Castles.

At this period, however, Holyrood rang with the sounds of mirth and festivity. The park and gardens of Holyrood witnessed many a chivalric exploit, which Mary in her enthusiasm had now revived. She made her nobles contend with each other at the exercise of riding the ring,

* Jeb, Vol. II. p. 484.

and immense crowds frequently collected in the park, and on the sands of Leith, to witness their skill and dexterity on these occasions. Mary appeared on horseback at the head of her nobles, and by her royal presence excited the enthusiasm of the scene.

We do not find, at this period of her life, that Mary indulged much in sedentary pursuits. Archery was one of her favourite out-door pastimes in the gardens of Holyrood; she was also, like her Royal predecessors, fond of hunting and hawking.

She kept a small band of musicians, generally about 12 in number, but the organs at Stirling and Holyrood were the only two in the kingdom, the others having fallen a prey to the fury of the reformers.

The Palace of Holyrood formed the chief residence of the Queen and her husband Henry Darnley, after their marriage, which took place in the adjoining Abbey church on the 29th July 1565, at five o'clock in the morning.

It was in this Palace that John Knox the Reformer had a conference with the Queen.

The Palace is also memorable, as the scene of the atrocious murder of David Rizzio, Secretary to this Queen, on the 9th March 1566.

The following account of this transaction, may not be unimportant to those who are not already acquainted with the circumstances attending this deed of blood. "Upon Saturday, near unto 8 of the clock, the king conveyeth himself, the Lord Ruthven,* George Douglas, and two others, through his own chamber by the privy stayers up to the Queen's chamber; going to which there is a cabinet about 12 feet square, in the same a little low reposing bed, and a table at which there were sitting at the supper the

* Ruthven was in full armour, the weight of which he could scarcely support, having risen from a sick-bed to perpetrate murder.

Queen, the Lady Argyll, and David, with his cap upon his head." *

" These Lords, and the King with them, rushed together into the Queen's room; assaulted the fellow with their naked swords, as he tasted meat coming from the Queen's table at the cupboard, before hir face, being great with child, trembling with fear, and setting a pistol to her breast; and pulling the wretch out of hir hands, (who gript fast unto her,) violentlie into the utter chamber, he all the tyme crying most pitifullie to the Queene, " Justicia, justicia, Madame! save ma vie! save ma vie!" and there most cruellie without pitie killed him, shooting (pushing) the Queene into an upper parlour." †

Rizzio had previously struggled for a considerable time with the iron-hearted Ruthven, in the embrasure of the window, and it is supposed that he received his first wound, in presence of the Queen; and before he could be dragged through the next apartment, he was stabbed with fifty-six wounds.

Mary's person was held in durance for two days after the murder, but she at length escaped, and rode off to Dunbar, no doubt apprehending fresh violence.

At the time of Rizzio's murder a splendid badge set in precious stones, was amissing. The only relic of this unfortunate man to be seen, is a walking cane, ornamented with ivory, with his name in old characters, which is preserved by the Society of Antiquaries here. ‡

On the 15th of May 1567, the hall of this Palace was the scene of the same Queen's unfortunate union with James, Earl of Bothwell. § They soon, however, abandoned Holy-

* Letter from the Earl of Bedford, to the privy council of England.

† Anderson's History of Scotland, M. S. Chalmers' Edinburgh, p. 158.

‡ When surveying the exquisite collection of the Antiquarian Society, we also saw a pair of gloves which belonged to the hapless Mary.

§ See Note to p. 36.

roodhouse, in consequence of a threatened seizure of their persons; fled from it to Bothwell Castle, and thence to the Castle of Dunbar; Mary following the Earl disguised in man's apparel by Blackcastle to Dunbar. * After being brought back to her own Palace, from the unfortunate affair at Carberry Hill, she was removed, on the 15th of the same month, to Lochleven Castle, as a prisoner for life; where, soon afterwards, in compliance with the demands of her rebellious nobles, she resigned the Crown into their hands, in favour of her infant son James VI. The rest of her life was one continued series of imprisonment and privation, during which period she behaved with wonderful magnanimity. †

After Mary's removal from Holyroodhouse, the articles of value belonging to her were seized by the nobles, and her plate ordered to be coined, for answering their pecuniary demands.

Some trifling alterations and repairs were made on the Palace of Holyroodhouse, under the direction of Inigo Jones, about the time of James VI.'s return from Denmark with his Queen, who was solemnly crowned, on the 7th of May 1590, with the accustomed rites, in the Abbey Church. Holyroodhouse indeed appears to have been a favourite residence of James VI. until his elevation to the English throne. It was here that his Queen was delivered of the

* History of Queen Mary's Castles, by the author.

† We have been induced to give the following literary curiosity, if being an exact copy of Queen Mary's first attempt to write, in what was then termed the English language :

" Master Knoiels, y haue har sum new from Scotland, y send zou to da the double of them. Y wreit to the Quin my gud sister, and pray zou to do the lyke conforme to that y spak zesternicht unto zou, and sut hastl ansur y refer all to zour discretion, and will lipne better in zour gud dallin for me nor y con persuad zou nemli in this langasg excus mi ivel wretein, for y never used it afor, and am hastid ze schal si mi bel whiulk is opne it is sed Sater-day mi unfriends will be vth zou y sey nothing but trast weil, and ze send one to zour wiff zo may asur her schu wald a bin weilcome to a pur stranger

Prince Henry Frederick, on the 19th February 1594, and again, on the 19th August 1596, of the Princess Elizabeth, who was also baptized here on the 1st December following.

After a splendid reception by the Magistrates and citizens of Edinburgh, Charles I. was crowned in the Abbey Church of Holyrood, on the 18th of June 1633, with unwonted ceremonies, and perhaps unexampled splendour.

Great part of the Palace was destroyed by the soldiers of Cromwell; after which it appears to have remained in a ruinous condition until the Restoration, when an order was issued by Charles II. for repairing it. In consequence of this mandate, the present magnificent fabric was designed by Sir William Bruce, a celebrated architect of that reign, and built by Robert Mylne, mason, A. D. 1671-8. It never was, however, the permanent residence of any Scottish Monarch.

During the reign of James VII. who manifested an unconstitutional partiality to Roman Catholics, Holyroodhouse appears to have been destined by that bigotted prince as a nursery for superstition. Not satisfied with securing to his Popish subjects within the precincts of his Palace, the free exercise of their religion, at a time when the most limited degree of that religious toleration, now so liberally enjoyed by every British subject, was considered as a connivance at heresy, James most imprudently instituted a "Popish College in the Abbey of Holyrood," and published rules for it on the 22d March 1688, inviting children to

hua nocht bien acquainted with hir wil notch bi over bald to wreit bot for the acquaintans betwix ous, y wil send zou little tokne to rember zou of the gud hop y hauu in zou ques ze send a met messenger y wald wysh ze bestouded it reder upon her nor ain uder, thus after my commendations y prey God hauu zou in his kipin.

"Your asurede gud frind,

"MARIE R."

be there educated *gratis*.* He also appointed one Watson,† a Popish printer, who had availed himself of the protection of the Sanctuary, to be *King's Printer* in Holyroodhouse. This Watson also obtained a right from the Privy Council to print all the *prognostications* at Edinburgh, which accounts for several books bearing in their title pages to have been printed at that period in Holyroodhouse.

On the 23d November 1686, the King's Yacht arrived from London at Leith with the altar, vestments, images, priests, and their appurtenances, for the celebration of Popish worship in the Royal Chapel. On St Andrew's day, (30th November,) the Chapel was consecrated by holy water, and a sermon by Wederington.‡ The effects of this imprudence soon became manifest; for, in December 1688, the populace of Edinburgh meditated revenge; and being joined by the Students of the University, proceeded to Holyroodhouse to accomplish their design upon the unconscious structure. They were indeed opposed by the guard, who fired upon them, under the direction of Captain Wallace; but having surmounted this obstacle, they forced the doors of the Chapel, and after destroying the ornamental parts of the building, carried off the furniture to the Cross, where it was burned in zealous triumph.

In the year 1745, the young Chevalier Charles, during his residence in Edinburgh, took possession of the old apartments built by James V.; while his army were encamped at Duddingstone. He returned to Edinburgh the day after the battle of Preston, and lived at Holyrood Palace from 22d Sept. till 31st Oct. The prince, the morning before the

* Fountainhall's Dec. 1. 502. Wodrow, II. Appendix, 142.

† Father of James Watson, the Queen's printer, during the reign of Anne. Fountainhall, II. 499—503.

‡ Id. I. 430 and 432.

council met, had a levee of his officers, and other people who favoured his cause. When the council rose, which often sat very long, for his councillors frequently differed in opinion, and not unfrequently with Charles himself, the prince dined in public with his principal officers. After dinner, he rode out with his Life Guards, and usually went to Duddingstone, where his army lay. In the evening, he returned to the Palace, and received the ladies who came to his drawing room; he then supped in public, and generally there was music at supper, and a ball afterwards.* A few weeks afterwards, his Grace the Duke of Cumberland, on his return from the victorious, but bloody field of Culloden, occupied the same rooms, and the same bed, which is still pointed out by the keeper of Queen Mary's apartments.

Subsequent to this time, the Palace was much neglected for many years. About 40 years since, however, the Honourable the Barons of Exchequer caused the whole buildings of the Palace to undergo such repairs as appeared to be necessary at the time. And shortly afterwards, the Royal apartments afforded an asylum to the unfortunate exiles of the Royal Family of France, the Count D'Artois, (late Charles X. King of France,) and his two Sons, the Dukes D'Angouleme and Berri, with many other of the French nobility. These illustrious strangers, after a residence of several years in this Palace, left Scotland in 1799, expressing at the time a high sense of gratitude for the generous and respectful treatment they had experienced from the Magistrates and inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh, and from the Scottish nobility and gentry.† Dur-

* Home's Hist. Reb. p. 139. Memoirs of an officer in the army of Charles.

† Before His Royal Highness left Holyroodhouse, he addressed a letter to the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh, of which a following is a translation :

"Edinburgh, August 5, 1799.

"GENTLEMEN,—Circumstances relative to the good of the service of the

ing his residence in Holyroodhouse, his Royal Highness had frequent levees, which were extremely brilliant, and attended by the nobility and the first characters in the country. These tended in some degree to excite in the minds

King my brother, making it requisite that I should leave this country, where, during my residence, I have constantly received the most distinguished marks of attention and regard, I should reproach myself were I to depart without expressing to its respective magistrates, and through them to the inhabitants at large, the grateful sense with which my heart is penetrated for the noble manner in which they have seconded the generous hospitality of his Britannic Majesty. I hope I shall one day have it in my power to make known in happier moments my feelings on this occasion, and express to you more fully the sentiments with which you have inspired me; the sincere assurance of which, time only permits me to offer you at present.

“ *To the Lord Provost and Magistrates* } (Signed) CHARLES PHILIP.
of the City of Edinburgh.”

Since his accession to the Throne of France, on the death of his brother Louis XVIII., he has fulfilled the promise here expressed, as appears from the following communication made to the Council early in the month of November 1826 :—

“ The Lord Provost said, it gave him much pleasure to have the honour of making a communication to the Council, and through them to the public, from no less a personage than his Majesty, Charles X. King of France. Sir Patrick Walker, his Lordship stated, having been lately in Paris, had been commanded by his Majesty to attend him at St Cloud, on an early day; when his Majesty was pleased to direct the conversation particularly to Scotland, and so completely to lay aside his kingly dignity as to make him (Sir Patrick) almost to forget that he was in the presence of Royalty.—Nor had his Majesty forgotten Edinburgh; for in the course of the conversation, he made many inquiries regarding its streets and squares, their extension since the time of his residence in Edinburgh, and the other improvements which had taken place in the city generally;—and in taking leave of Sir Patrick, had desired him to wait on the Lord Provost, and to assure him and the Magistrates and citizens in general, that he remembered with gratitude the many kindnesses he had experienced during his long residence in Edinburgh,—that the recollection of them would never be effaced from his memory; and that he would ever hear with delight of the prosperity of Edinburgh and her citizens.”—This gratifying communication was duly appre-

of the inhabitants a faint idea "of the days of other years," when the presence of its monarchs communicated splendour and animation to this ancient metropolis, inspiring it with a proud consciousness of the remote antiquity, and hereditary independence, of the Scottish throne.

The circumstance, too, of the heir-apparent to one of the most powerful sovereigns in Europe, compelled to seek refuge in a remote corner of the British empire, afforded at once a striking example of the mutability of human grandeur,—of the liberality that distinguishes the present race of Scotsmen,—and of the exalted generosity of the British nation; which, triumphing over inveterate enmity, protected and entertained with Royal munificence, the ill-fated remnants of a once powerful family, who had often pursued a policy highly inimical to the interests of Great Britain.

Subsequent to their departure in 1799, several of these refugees again returned to Holyroodhouse; and it is not many years since they finally left it for their native country.

The year 1822 formed a memorable epoch in the history of Holyroodhouse, when his late most gracious Majesty fulfilled his intention, signified the previous summer, of visiting the metropolis of his ancient Kingdom of Scotland. Of this his Majesty's purpose, the Lord Provost was officially informed on the 18th of July, by a letter from Lord Viscount Melville, Privy Seal for Scotland; and the keeper of the Palace at the same time received instructions to make the necessary preparations for his Majesty's reception, and for holding his Courts in this so long neglected abode of Royalty; intimating that his Majesty might be expected about the 10th of August.

ciated by the Council; and his Lordship was requested to tender their acknowledgments to his Majesty in such manner as to him might seem best.

On the occasion of the great fires in Edinburgh, his Majesty sent a very liberal sum for behoof of the unfortunate sufferers.

The apartments to be occupied by his Majesty, both for the purposes of State, and his own private accommodation, were those situated on the southern side of the Square, in the second storey; and included those formerly occupied by the late Sir Adam Gordon, while Commander of the Forces in North Britain, and latterly by the Hon. Thomas Bowes, now Earl of Strathmore, and those occupied by the French Princes, during their abode in this country. The principal apartment of the latter, which had been used as a Guard-hall, was, by the removal of some partitions and other encumbrances, converted into the presence chamber, and was fitted up in a style of superior magnificence. The ceiling was painted of a light brown or fawn colour, and the walls covered with fine scarlet cloth, with rich gold mouldings round the room, and the windows hung with curtains of deep crimson, ornamented with golden tassels and fringes. At the west end was placed the throne, (that of her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, which was brought from Buckingham-house,) under a splendid canopy adorned with the royal arms, behind which appeared in large letters of gold, G. R. IV. At the other end of the room was placed a splendid mirror, and under it a rich gilded table, with a marble slab. The south wall had another mirror, and on each side of it the portraits of our late revered Monarch and his Queen; all these have since been removed, and the room, which is now denominated "The Throne Room," appears merely with the hangings, (a good deal stained from the effects of time,) and the throne, enclosed within a brass rail.

The room used as the Royal Closet, was the dining-room of the late Sir Adam Gordon, which underwent no alterations, the original furniture and decorations remaining *in statu quo*. From this apartment, which communicates through a small ante-chamber with the southern entrance, his Majesty left the Palace on his retiring to Dalkeith

House, where he spent his leisure hours, and entered again by the same, on all his public days. On this occasion there was a temporary portico erected at a door, which formed a thoroughfare through the Palace, until a certain hour at night. This has since been completely shut up, and the entrance taken away.

His late Majesty arrived at the Palace of Holyrood, on the 15th day of August 1822, where he held his Court during his residence in this country. It would be impossible to do ample justice to the splendour and pageantry; on this occasion, in fact, our limits will not permit.

The flowers of Caledonian beauty were destined, for a short period, to view the splendour of a Court, and the Palace of the long neglected Holyrood was once more the proud receptacle of Knighthood and Chivalry.

His Majesty visited the Palace twice privately; on which occasions he inspected the whole of the apartments, particularly the suite of Rooms commonly known by the name of Queen Mary's, which, by his express desire, had been kept in their original condition. He was also very careful in inquiring into the state of the building; and finding that it required considerable repairs, more especially the eastern and south-eastern walls, he gave orders for these to be put in a proper state, for which a sum of money was granted out of the treasury, and the repairs being now carried into effect, add much to the elegant appearance and durability of the fabric.

The occasional residence within the Palace of several noble families, particularly those of the Duke of Argyll, the Earls of Strathmore, Breadalbane, and Dunmore, who enjoy lodgings here by Royal grants, tended to preserve the buildings in a good condition, and in some measure to prevent that melancholy stillness which prevails in a large mansion, when forsaken by its owners. That portion of the Palace which was built by James V. is allotted to the Duke

of Hamilton as heritable keeper of the Palace, and has for some time past been the city residence of the family.

The second arrival of the ex-King, and several of the Royal family of France, has rendered Holyrood still more gay and crowded; and, we believe, not only the apartments formerly assigned to the Earl of Strathmore, a great portion of the Earl of Breadalbane's, but every other part of this spacious edifice, (if we except those of the Dukes of Hamilton and Argyle,) is fully occupied.

When this work was put to press, it was reported that the Earl of Breadalbane had relinquished the rest of his apartments in favour of the ex-King. The Duke de Bourdeaux at present possesses all the Earl's apartments, excepting the dining and drawing rooms, in which the beautiful collection of pictures mentioned in the following description, are at present exhibited. If the report proves correct, strangers will in future be precluded the pleasure of viewing those paintings which have been so much and justly admired.

DESCRIPTION
OF
HOLYROODHOUSE.

THE present Palace is situated on the east side of a large area, which formed the western court of the old Palace, and is of a quadrangular form, with an open court in the centre, 94 feet square. The north, east, and south sides of this court are each three stories high, besides an attic or garret story. The west side is only two stories, with a flat roof and double balustrade. The low building contains the main entrance into the Palace, and connects two large castellated square towers of four stories each. These towers have each three circular turrets at their exterior angles, rising from the ground to the battlements, above which they are finished with pinnacle roofs and gilt balls. The fourth angle of each great tower is concealed by the other parts of the buildings which surround the inner court, and unite with the eastern walls of these towers respectively. On a square compartment in the outside of the north-west turret of the northern great tower (already mentioned as the house built by James V.) is the following inscription, viz.

“ JAC. REX V. SCOTORUM.”

The southern great tower is of later construction, and manifestly built to correspond with the northern one. The whole of this western front, including the two castellated towers, extends 230 feet; but in consequence of these towers form-

ing two projecting wings to the modern Palace, which is in the Greek or Roman taste, it appears of a mixed architecture. The entrance, as before mentioned, is in the centre of this low building, and ornamented by four columns affixed to the wall, with a corresponding entablature ; over which is an open pediment, surmounted by an octagonal cupola containing a clock. This cupola is formed by eight small arches, and Corinthian pillars between them, which support a roof in the form of an Imperial Crown. Immediately over the door is the Royal Arms of Scotland exquisitely cut in stone. Those borne since the union with England, are placed in a large triangular pediment over the central division of the east side of the Inner Court. Passing through this west door, we enter a piazza which surrounds the Inner Court, and to which it presents on each side nine small arches, with fluted doric pilasters between them, and over them a corresponding entablature, which is continued round the building, having the Thistle, and the Scottish Crown, Sword, and Sceptre, placed alternately in the frieze. And though the interior elevation of the Court by the introduction of three orders, viz. the Ionic and Corinthian respectively over the Doric, has rendered the parts minutely small, yet the outlines being free of unnecessary projections and recesses, and the two upper rows of windows being large and plain, the whole exhibits an unusual correctness and simplicity.

At the north-west angle, and towards the inside of the piazza, this inscription is cut into one of the stone piers of the arches, " FYN. BE. RO. MYLNE. MM. IVL. 1671." * Farther on, at the eastern extremity of the north side of the piazza, is a passage leading from the Palace into the Royal Chapel. Two scale stairs, or French flyers, are

* i. e. founded by Robert Mylne, Master Mason, 1671.

placed at the north-east and south-east corner of the piazza, and lead to the upper floors of the building.

At the south-west angle of the piazza, is a great hanging stair-case, about 24 feet square, which leads to the royal apartments. Eastward of this stair, at the middle of the south side, there is a passage through the buildings, which conducts from the piazza to the Park, * where the palace presents an extensive front towards the east of three stories, with 17 windows in each, divided from one another by pilasters of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, corresponding to those of the inner court; and their respective entablatures being continued along the whole front, without a break, produce an agreeable effect. The roof is after the French fashion, high and concave. The north and south sides of the Palace contain nothing remarkable. A grant of L. 24,000 was in May 1824 made by his Majesty for the repair of Holyrood Palace, and since that period the work of reformation has been proceeding under the tasteful direction of Mr Reid, King's Architect for Scotland.

The ugly dead wall which surrounded part of the Palace has been removed, and a splendid iron railing now surrounds the whole Palace, which not only imparts a dignity to this venerable structure, but also opens a view to the monastic ruins, which we have lately described. This railing alone cost about L. 7,000.

In giving some account of the internal accommodation of this Palace, we begin with the original dwelling-house built by James V. which enters from the north side of the piazza, and which, with a part of the west front, is appropriated as the residence of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, the hereditary keeper of the Palace. A large scale stair, upon

* This passage was shut up in consequence of the alterations made for the Visit of George IV., and has not since been re-opened.

which is a balustrade of ancient iron work bearing figures of Scots Thistles, conducts to a suite of rooms in the taste of the 16th century, rendered doubly interesting from their having been occupied by the unfortunate Queen Mary.

After ascending two stories we enter a small dark chamber, which, from the ceiling entablature, is evidently portioned off from the next apartment by a wooden partition. It is here that a dark stain said to have been the blood of the unfortunate Rizzio, is pointed out by the house-keeper upon the floor; the boards, however, are by far too modern to bear testimony to this traditionary absurdity.

The next room is shown as the presence chamber, but which now contains a bed, said to have been brought from another part of the Palace for the convenience of exhibition. This is stated to have been the bed whereon Prince Charles Edward Stuart slept in the memorable year 1745,* while part of his army lay encamped near Duddingston. A few months afterwards, his triumphant enemy the Duke of Cumberland, returning from the field of Culloden, took up his quarters in the Palace, and slept in the same bed. It has the appearance of great antiquity; and being now in a very fragile condition, is encircled with a line of low screens to protect it from the touch of the inquisitive spectator. The presence chamber is pretty large, and must have been very spacious prior to the abridgement already noted. The roof is of oak, and beautifully carved into compartments, the angles of which are adorned with cyphers of the various Kings, Queens, and Princes of Scotland, in faded paint and gold. The walls of this room are covered with a variety of prints and pictures, some of which are good and very rare. In the embrasure of the north window are portraits of John,

* The Prince slept also in a house at Duddingston, 200 yards from the remarkable Hawthorn tree.

Duke of Lauderdale, and his celebrated Duchess. Two large portraits are shewn by the house-keeper, as those of the two celebrated ladies, Jane Shore and Nell Gwin. The one stated as that of Jane Shore, I have been assured by an eminent artist, is a Madona. It is equally improbable that the other is the portrait of Nell Gwin, for Nell was fair haired. There is also a sopha lined with blue silk, and adorned with cyphers, which the keeper declares to be formed by the initials of Queen Mary and Henry Darnley, but which are in reality the initials of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, his Queen. These apartments being last fitted up for the reception of that king, it is highly probable that much of what is shewn as relics of Queen Mary, must have referred to this period. In the fire-place is a grate of rude workmanship and great antiquity, composed of beat iron, and surmounted on the back with a rude Scots Thistle. There is one circumstance, however, which, even in the absence of every article described as appertaining to Mary, must render this apartment highly interesting. It was in this room that Knox had an interview with the Queen. Here stood the stern Reformer inveighing against her errors, and not even sparing the tears of his Queen; and it was in the adjoining anti-chamber that he told her indignant attendants how little he cared "for the pleasant face of a gentlewoman." This chamber has also, in all probability, been the scene of the Queen's gay pastimes, the celebration of her marriage with Darnley. Perhaps in this very chamber the marriage of Sebastian took place, and these walls may have echoed the shrieks, and witnessed the horror, with which she received the awful intelligence of her husband's death.

We will leave this room, and its melancholy associations, to visit the Queen's bed-chamber, which is next shown. This room, which is of smaller dimensions than the former, occupies the front of the tower, and has a window facing

the bottom of the Canongate. In this apartment stands the Queen's bed, which is of crimson damask, bordered with green silk fringes and chineel tassels. His late Majesty, in his visit to the Palace, expressed a high opinion of the beauty of the work, which is said to be that of his unfortunate ancestress. This room is hung round with a piece of tapestry representing the story of Phaeton. The tapestry seems to have been either intended for another apartment, or injudiciously arranged to suit the various sides of the room. In this room is shewn a worked basket shaped like a platter, in which it is said that King James's clothes were kept when a child,—and the "Queen's dressing-box," which is flowered with silk, and now enclosed in a glass frame for preservation. This basket was found amongst some lumber in one of the garrets or attic rooms of the Palace, by the house-keeper about 17 years ago. The Queen's dressing-box is also of late introduction; and Chambers is of opinion, that it is plainly spurious.* Locked up in this box is a picture, which the keeper introduces as a very rare and genuine miniature of Queen Mary; this additional relic, we understand, is of her own collection. But this is only one of the many spurious portraits of that Queen which have been palmed upon the credulous. A painter employed about the Palace some 25 years ago, having met with a good deal of kindness on the part of the former keeper, set to work and finished for her an indifferent likeness of Queen Mary, which she, with the utmost effrontery, gave out as original. Her daughter ultimately found a dupe, and sold a picture, which was not worth L. 2, for an enormous sum. There is, however, in this room a very curious and interesting portrait of Queen Elizabeth, and evidently an original,—at all

* Chambers' Walks in Edinburgh, p. 156.

events, it bears every appearance of being painted at that time. In allusion to Mary's eventful history, the hands have been painted embrued with blood.

A room in the south-west turret entering from the bed-chamber, is pointed out as the Queen's dressing-room, but whether it was so or not, we cannot vouch.

The turret at the right hand side of the bed-chamber, contains the small room, (about 10 feet square,) in which the Queen sat at supper with the Countess of Argyle, when Rizzio was torn from her side by his murderers, as we have before described,—the walls are now bare, except a few tattered remnants of silk hangings at the cornice. The whole appearance of this closet is exceedingly mean. The mantle-piece vulgar and unembellished, and the lumber it contains imparts to it an air of desolation. Close to the door of this room is a small opening in the wall, which leads to a passage by a trap-stair, communicating with the Chapel beneath; so that the murderers of Rizzio must have traversed this sacred church without compunction or hesitation, to perform a deed of murder.

This door was a secret one, being concealed by tapestry, fragments of which still hang over it.

This tapestry may have been the same that was rudely brushed aside by the mailed hand of the iron-hearted Ruthven, or lifted to admit the stately form of Darnley.

In this closet are shewn what the house-keeper calls Darnley's sword belt, and one of his boots, besides a helmet, breast-plate, back plate, gloves, and sleeve armour, also stated as having belonged to Darnley,—a large black Indian reed is also shewn as the shaft of his spear. The sword belt and boots are in the fashion of Charles II.'s time; and it is more probable that these have been left by some of Cromwell's soldiers, when they converted the Palace of Holyrood into a barracks. A portrait said to be that of

David Rizzio has been lately introduced into this apartment, but we entertain doubts of its authenticity.

The appearance of these relics does not tend to reconcile the assertion of them being the property of Darnley. The sleeve armour, for instance, could have only fitted a man with *very* short arms, and by no means assimilated to the tall and well-proportioned form of Henry Darnley ; and with a love for the marvellous, the house-keeper winds up this whole account by shewing a large block of marble, whereon she says Mary sat at her coronation ! This truly *comfortless* seat, (shame to our Antiquarians !) has never been taken notice of, and we must either blame that venerable body, or doubt the veracity of the Cicerone of the place. For her own sake we could have wished that she would have taken the hint, and spared us the necessity of giving an historical account of a stone which has all “ its blushing honours thick upon it.”

About 18 years ago, several of the Author's friends recollect distinctly of a marble stone, precisely of the dimensions of this pretended relic. This stone was brought, prior to the birth of Lady Susan Hamilton in the Palace of Holyrood, by one Meyer, a French cook, in the service of the Duke of Hamilton, to knead his pastry on, *—and so little was it respected that it was actually expelled the *kitchen* as too cumbersome, and placed outside of the Palace for a whole day. Whether it was re-admitted into the kitchen, the author knows not ; but, at all events, it was put out of the way, and it is only lately that it has made its appearance in the new and endearing character of *Queen Mary's coronation seat* !

The doors, surbasses, and the floors of these apartments, are evidently of an age posterior to that of Queen Mary.

* The French bake all their pastry on stone—judging wood of too warm a temperament for their culinary operations.

The greater part of the furniture, too, is of recent introduction. So much for a candid account of the various articles shewn in Queen Mary's apartments.—Chambers, in his *Guide to Edinburgh*, while he elucidates many important and curious items, seems to have imbibed an ungenerous antipathy towards the house-keeper, originating no doubt in the palpable absurdities which, (unfortunately for herself,) she persists in telling, and which, instead of enhancing the interest of the spectacle, is the means of cloying the mind of the enlightened and intelligent, and of disturbing those interesting reflections which a visit to the ancient Palace of Holyrood is calculated to inspire.

The room under the presence chamber, which is used by the Duke of Hamilton's family as a dining-room, contains portraits of the following personages :—

Queen Mary in the dress in which she is said to have been executed. The house-keeper asserts that it is original. This we beg leave to doubt.

Dorothy, Countess of Sutherland, Waller's Sacheressa, a copy from Vandyke, represented as a Shepherdess. This the house-keeper asserts is a picture of Lady Cassillis, who, as a scandalous legend has it, ran off with Johnie Faa.

Cardinal Beaton. Chambers is of opinion, that this portrait is that of a Clergyman about the reign of Charles I. It is, however, copied and engraved in Pennant's *Tour*, as that of Cardinal Beaton.

A stern half length of John Knox writing. There is an engraving of this also in Pinkerton's *Scottish Gallery*.

A very good portrait of Charles I. and some family pictures of the Hamiltons, are also here.

In the adjoining room under the Queen's bed-chamber, is her portrait painted in France when sixteen. We have no doubt of the originality of this picture, on which much labour has evidently been expended.

Mary of Lorraine, her mother, a neat small picture.

Chambers is of opinion, that it is rather that of Margaret, wife of James VI. from the armorial bearings at the top.

Over the mantle-piece is a good picture of the first Duke of Hamilton, who was beheaded after the battle of Worcester.

Over the door is shewn the Duchess of Portsmouth; but this is the Countess of Southesk, niece to the first Duke of Hamilton.

In a room in the front of the Palace belonging to this suite of apartments, is a full length portrait described as that of Darnley, but it more probably represents Henry Prince of Wales, Grainger's Biog. p. 313. Chalmers seems to be of opinion that it is the second Marquis of Hamilton when young. He is borne out in this conjecture, by the circumstance of the first half of the date being 16—, the rest is defaced.

These apartments communicate on the east side with the picture gallery, which is a spacious apartment, about 150 feet in length, 24 in breadth, and nearly 20 in height. It occupies the whole length of the first floor over the piazza, on the north side of the court, with which it communicates by the scale stair at the north-east angle of the piazza. This gallery is lighted by twelve windows, three of which are at the east end, and nine on the south side. In consequence of its main light being thus from the inner court, it possesses that dark and solemn appearance, in which grandeur and dignity are made so remarkably to harmonize. This noble room is adorned with one hundred and eleven pictures of the Kings of Scotland, from the reputed time of Fergus I. down to the time of the Revolution. Few or none are genuine, although some may be copied from originals; and it is said, that a Dutch artist, named De Wit, was employed to get up this collection for a pageant, when Charles I. entered Edinburgh. These portraits were all hacked and slashed, and many large

pieces cut out of many of them by General Hawley's troops, when quartered in it after the defeat of the King's army at Falkirk in 1745,—and who appear to have thought, that they could not better manifest their loyalty to King George, than by defacing or destroying every representation of the Scottish Monarchs. These pictures, after being repaired some time ago, were removed from their original hanging frames, and fixed into the pannels of the wainscoating. This Gallery is now used at the election of the 16 Peers, who represent the Scottish Nobility in the British Parliament; and during the residence of the Princes of the House of Bourbon, and the French Noblesse, Mass was publicly and regularly celebrated in it by the French priests without any opposition, either from the clergy or inhabitants of Edinburgh. Their private Chapel is at present in a room used by Lord Adam Gordon as a drawing-room. The gallery originally communicated with the Royal Chapel, which joins it on the north-east, as it still does on the south-east with the state apartments built by Charles II. These apartments surround the remainder of the Court on the first floor, and contain several large public rooms wainscoted with oak. The festoons of flowers and foliage over the doors and mantle-pieces are well executed; but the stucco ornaments of the roofs, (similar to all those of that period,) are rather heavy. The Duke d'Artois, during his residence here, occupied the rooms belonging to this suite, on the east and south sides of the Palace. These were possessed in 1822 by the family of Major Nairne,* inspector-general of barracks for Scotland. Immediately above the Royal apartments, and in the northern division of the upper flat of the buildings, are the apartments assigned to the Duke of Argyle. The southern division of this floor, with the apartments immediately adjoining on the south

* The late Lord Nairne.

side of the quadrangle, were occupied by the Earl of Breadalbane, but have been given up for the accommodation of the exiled French. Here are some good rooms, ornamented with fine paintings, particularly in the Great Room, which is covered with very fine gobeline tapestry, representing the Battles of Alexander and Darius; and other pieces of heathen Mythology are shewn. A full length portrait of the Queen of Charles I. in a sitting posture, surrounded by her family, (Charles II. James Duke of York, and the Princess Anne,) the portrait of Charles I. is represented in the corner of the scene. Chambers says, that this is copied from a beautiful group of the Buckingham family, by Vandyke, in the possession of the Earl of Mar, but the portrait bears a greater resemblance to Charles, than any of the Buckinghams we have seen.

The Duke of Lauderdale.

The Duchess of Lauderdale, a good picture, but rather cold looking.

The Laird of M'Nab, a very large full length portrait by Sir H. Raeburn. This picture was painted by express command of his Majesty, who, on the occasion of his visit in 1822, paid a high compliment to the fine arts by conferring on that talented painter the order of Knighthood. This beautiful and attractive painting is like his other works, which, Sir Walter Scott says, do every thing but speak.

John Earl of Breadalbane.

Henrietta Countess of Breadalbane, daughter of Sir Edward Villers, and sister to Edward Earl of Jersey.

The late John Lord Glenorchy, husband of Lady Glenorchy, who founded the chapel of that name, — 1750, a very neat picture.

Arabella Pershall, Lady Glenorchy, 1740, a very fine picture.

Henry Grey Duke of Kent, Father of Arabella Lady Glenorchy, 1731, a very fine expressive picture.

Full length portrait of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, by Vandyke, a very fine dark picture.

The Honourable Philip Yorke, eldest son of the Right Honourable Philip Lord Hardwick, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, married to Jemima Marchioness Grey, daughter of the late Lord Glenorchy, dated 1740, by Allan Ramsay ; an exquisite picture, expressive and graceful.

Jemima Marchioness Grey, by Ramsay, a most beautiful and superbly executed portrait.

Lady Frances Glenorchy, daughter of Henry Cavendish Duke of Newcastle, by Sir Godfrey Kneller ; a very good picture, the face is very expressive.

Lord Polwood ; this is considered a very superior small portrait, the attitude is very fine.

John Campbell, Earl of Breadalbane, 1676.

Lady Isabella Rich, daughter to Lord Holland, and sister to the first Countess of Breadalbane, in white satin, with a Theorbo lute. A most splendid full length portrait, by Vandyke ; the face is of exquisite and tender expression, the attitude graceful in the extreme, and the flowing robe of satin is inimitable. She was an excellent performer on that instrument. The first Earl of Breadalbane's two wives, both of whose fathers, it is remarkable, lost their heads on the scaffold.

Duke of Buckingham, by Vandyke, a very fine warm picture, and much admired.

Duchess of Abbermairle, second wife of the famous General Monk, afterwards created Duke of Abermairle for restoring Charles II. painted by Sir P. Lely.

Countess of Kildare, one of the beauties of Charles II. a very pretty painting.

Colin Campbell, Esq. of Carwhin.

Lady Frances Howard, mother of Henrietta, Countess of Breadalbane.

Mary, Countess of Breadalbane.

Two natives of Greenland.

Archibald Marquis of Argyle, a good dark picture, by Jamieson. He was a staunch covenanter, and was beheaded in the reign of Charles II.

A beautiful landscape and waterfall.

Fall of Foyers.

Duncan Campbell, first Earl of Breadalbane, 1601.

Six views of Taymouth.

John (late) Earl of Breadalbane, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, a very beautiful full length portrait in the Highland garb.

Christian VI. King of Denmark, a very superior portrait.

Frederick Prince Royal of Denmark, 1737, a most beautiful full length portrait.

Queen Anne of Denmark, second wife of Frederick IV. 1729, very beautiful.

Charlotte Princess of Denmark, leaning on a pedestal, on which is a bust of William III. of England, a fine picture.

A very ingenious piece of needle-work, representing a view of Copenhagen, by Joanna Wade, a Danish Lady.

Frederick IV. King of Denmark, beautiful.

Head of a Satyr, by Rubens, a very superior painting, and much admired.

Edward, first Earl of Jersey, and brother of Henrietta, Countess of Breadalbane, a very good picture, by Kneller.

Mary, consort of William III. by do. a good painting.

Countess of Essex.

Charles Prince of Denmark, a very fine portrait.

In addition to these interesting paintings, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that the two historical paintings, by our celebrated countryman, Wilkie, illustrative of memorable incidents which occurred during the visit of George IV. to Scotland, shall be sent to Edinburgh, and placed in one of the state apartments of Holyrood Palace. These paintings were exhibited

at Somerset House last year, and elicited very high praise from the London periodical press. One of them represents the arrival of George IV. at the grand entrance to Holyrood Palace, upon 15th of August 1822. Besides the figure of his Majesty, which, of course, occupies a prominent part in the picture, portraits of the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke of Montrose, the Duke of Argyll, Sir Walter Scott, and a number of other celebrated characters, are introduced. The other of these paintings represents his late Majesty as he appeared in the Highland dress at the drawing-room held at Holyrood in August 1822, and is said to be a splendid production.

The south-west tower, and apartments immediately adjoining it, contain several very lofty rooms designed for levees, &c. and entering from the large hanging stair at the south-west angle of the piazza. These were occupied by the Earl of Strathmore, in right of his wife, formerly Lady Campbell of Ardkinlass, until the arrival of his Ex-Majesty Charles X., when they were relinquished for his accommodation.

On the north side of the court, were Lord Dunmore's lodgings, which enter from the piazza, and extend along the north side of the large Picture Gallery, having the Duke of Hamilton's on the west, and the Chapel Royal on the east. These apartments were formerly occupied by Lady Elizabeth Murray, and contained a picture of Charles I. and his Queen going a-hunting, with the sky showering roses on them, erroneously attributed to Vandyke, but really painted by *Myttons*.* The Queen is painted with a

* Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, Vol. II. p. 45.

love lock, and with brown hair and complexion, and younger than any of her portraits generally are. A black stands by them holding a grey horse, and the celebrated dwarf Jeffrey Hudson, holding a spaniel in a string. Several other dogs are seen sporting around.

This picture which has unfortunately been removed, came into the Dunmore family by the marriage of the first Earl with Miss Watts of the County of Hereford.

Lord Dunmore's apartments have been lately repaired, for the accommodation of the Duke and Duchess D'Angouleme.

Formerly, the Lord keeper of the Palace had his residence over the western porch of the old Abbey, being the entrance that led from the city into the western, or outer court of the Palace. This porch, which consisted of several pointed arches, was flanked with turrets that rose to a considerable height, and had a good effect when viewed from the east side of the outer court. A view of this porch, taken at the time of its demolition, A. D. 1755, is given in plate IX.*

This dilapidated building, which is a disgrace to the Palace, is occupied as a Jail and Court Room, the house of the keeper of the chapel, and the officer of the Abbey. The Court Room is in ruins, and it is fortunate that there is seldom a prisoner, for the jail is untenable, and offers an easy method of escape through the broken rafters. We understand, however, that sundry considerable repairs are in contemplation, in which it is expected the above will be included.

A very old house of the style of the 16th century, which

* A few doggerel verses were made upon this event by an anonymous writer under the signature of CLAUDERO, of which these are a specimen :

Adieu, Edina now adieu,
Fair Scotia's glory's gone.
This said, *she* bow'd her ancient head,
And gave the final groan.

Edina echoed then aloud,
And bade a long farewell ;
The Calton Hill and *Arthur Seat*
Did ring *her* parting knell.

served as a kitchen and servants' apartments, adjoining the north side of the Palace, was entirely taken down, which opened up a splendid view of the west end, and grand entrance to the Abbey, which is now unfortunately obscured by a modern circular row of offices recently erected. We can have but a faint idea of the external appearance, even of that portion of the Palace possessed by Queen Mary, at a time when the person of the sovereign was in danger, from the plots and conspiracies of discontented and treacherous nobles.

Every window in the tower possessed by Mary, was strongly secured from without by large iron bars, 12 of which were fastened across the windows, and from the top to the bottom. The unsightly appearance of these bars in a Royal Palace, may have probably induced Charles I. when he came to reside here, to remove those gratings, and cause the large holes in the stones to be neatly filled up.

This interesting circumstance, we believe, has not been taken notice of by any former antiquarian: and it was only when this work was in the press, that the discovery was made on a strict survey of the building along with a highly talented friend, who has evinced a deep interest in our researches.

To the north-east of this porch, is the King's Garden, containing about an acre and a half. The south wall of this garden forms the northern boundary of the great western court of the Palace. The original door-piece still remains in the centre of this wall, ornamented with the royal arms of Scotland, and other devices. In the centre of this garden is a beautiful fancy Horologe of stone, fixed to a pedestal, which is placed upon the top of three octagonal steps. The Horologe contains a variety of Dials, placed in circular and semi-circular cavities; but several of the gnomons are now broken off. The intervening spaces between the dials are carved with various devices, among

which the royal arms of Scotland, with the initials "M. R. C. R." St Andrew and his Cross, St George and the Dragon, the Thistle, Rose, Fleur-de-lis, Harp, &c. are still in tolerable preservation. This garden, which, with James V.'s apartments, belongs to the heritable Keeper of the Palace, is bounded towards the east by a square grass field, lately tastefully laid out and planted on the north side of the Palace, known by the name of the Artillery Park; on the north by the street called the Abbey Hill; on the west, by a number of private dwelling-houses within the precincts of the Sanctuary; and on the south, by the great western or outer court of the Palace. There are also several other gardens of various dimensions on the south side of the Palace, belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, Earl of Haddington, and others, as delineated on the accompanying plan of the Sanctuary. These gardens are generally under leases to tenants.

ENVIRONS OF THE PALACE,

AND

PRIVILEGES OF THE SANCTUARY.

ADJOINING the Palace of Holyroodhouse, upon the east, south, and south-west, there is an extensive Park, which was first inclosed by King James V. with a high stone wall. It embraces a circuit of about four miles and a quarter, and formed the ancient Sanctuary for the protection of criminals, that was attached as a "City of Refuge" to the Abbey *Sanctæ Crucis*. The protection from civil diligence within the precincts of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, is supposed to have been granted to the place of the King's residence, wherever he happened to hold his Court, that he might not be deprived of the advice and assistance of his subjects.

In the records of the Abbey, we find very little that can throw light upon the origin of this privilege; it is, however, of remote antiquity. The first instance now on record of the first debtor, who obtained the protection of the Sanctuary, is the case of John Scott in the year 1531.

This was one year before the institution of the College of Justice, after the Parliament of Paris, three hundred

years ago, and since that remote period down to the present time, protections have been granted to insolvent debtors by the Bailie of the Abbey, who holds his appointment under his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, as hereditary Keeper of the Palace. A jurisdiction is here exercised over the inhabitants, and those residing under the protection, and a Court held in the old building, which once composed the porch of the Abbey before described.

The Bailie, and Clerk who occasionally officiates as Deputy, are appointed from some of the law departments, and not from the Burgesses, as is the case with the Bailies of Edinburgh, Canongate, &c. they are consequently possessed of legal knowledge and practice.* The whole of this park still affords an asylum to insolvent debtors, whose persons cannot be seized at the instance of their creditors so long as they remain within its precincts.

This spacious range "is of a very singular nature to be in the vicinity of a populous city, being little else than an assemblage of hills, rocks, precipices, morasses, and lakes." It includes the hills of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags,†

* Several of the Bailies of the Abbey have been men of considerable eminence. Mr Hamilton was transferred from his office of Bailie, to the situation of one of the Lords of Council and Session.

† Some with Maitland think, that the name of *Arthur's Seat*, is a corruption of the Gaelic *ARD-NA-SAID*, which implies the height of arrows: "For no spot," says he, "is fitter for the exercise of archery, either at butts or rovers, than this; wherefore, *Ard-na-said*, by an easy transition, might well be changed into *Arthur's Seat*:" While others, with Arnot, strenuously maintain, and on the authority of Whitaker's History, (Vol. II. p. 54.) that Arthur's Seat is so denominated "from Arthur, the British Prince, who, in the end of the sixth century, defeated the Saxons in that neighbourhood;" and that Salisbury Crags "take their name from the Earl of Salisbury, who, in the reign of Edward III. accompanied that prince in an expedition against the Scots. What makes the latter of these more probable is, that in old authors the name of these hills is differently spelled *Salisbury* and *Saresbury*; so also is the name of that Earl."

which are separated from each other by a deep valley, in the bottom of which is a morass. Arthur's Seat is the largest of these hills, and rises into several tops, which are particularly delineated on the accompanying plan. The highest of these tops, or *Arthur's Seat* proper, overlooks Salisbury Crags, and is a beautiful hill, of a conical form, rising gradually on the south side next the Palace, according to a late measurement, to the height of 822 feet above the level of the sea. Salisbury Crags form the western extremity of the lower hill, which is situated immediately under the rocky top of Arthur's Seat. They present a semicircular body of rocks and precipices, the summit of which is easily reached at the south and north extremities by a gentle acclivity, and affords a good panoramic view of the city of Edinburgh and suburbs. But "immediately upon descending eastward into the valley, the view of Edinburgh is totally lost; the imperial prospect of the city and castle, which these rocks in a manner overhang, is intercepted by Salisbury Crags. Seldom are human beings to be met in this lonely vale, or any creatures to be seen, but the sheep feeding on the mountain, and the hawks and ravens winging their flight among the rocks."* Both hills, when viewed at a little distance to the west and north-west, bear a considerable resemblance to a *Lion couchant*, or the head and back of a Camel.

Great basaltic columns, from 40 to 50 feet in length, and about three feet in diameter, regularly pentagonal or hexagonal, hang down the face of the cliffs to the south, with a gentle slope, and are vulgarly called Samson's Ribs. To the east of this stratum is a quarry of whinstone; and to the south, several springs of water, called the Wells of Wearie. Considerable quantities of stone from this rock,

* Arnot's History of Edinburgh.

were formerly cut and sent to London for paving the streets; its great hardness rendering it excellent for that purpose. Among these rocks are rich ores and spar, with a great variety of rock plants, which afford an excellent field to the enlightened gentleman and naturalist: A mineralogical account of which will be found in the sequel. Beneath and around these hills are some beautiful walks, which afford an easy and romantic retreat, both to the citizen after the bustle of public life, and to the student in his hours of leisure or relaxation; all of which are within the range of the Park or sanctuary. There is also a very fine echo that distinctly reiterates the voice three times. At the foot of one of those disjointed rocks that extend along the south-west corner of the Park, is one near to where the Powder Magazine was lately erected, called the Echoing Rock, and is the favourite resort of the lover and the musician in the calm summer evening. Thence, when all nature is unison around, the tones of the bugle or flute are frequently heard softly swelling, and blending into a variety of soothing tones.

Near this rock, one of the public walks stretches under the basaltic columns to the church and village of Duddingstone, situated on the south-eastern declivity of Arthur's seat, at the margin of a small fresh water lake called *Duddingstone Loch*, belonging to the Earl of Abercorn. Beyond it is seen his Lordship's elegant Mansion of Duddingstone-Hall, surrounded by a beautiful park in the modern taste.

North-west from Duddingstone, and at the foot of the opposite, or north side of the hill, is a level stripe of ground, "which, from the Duke of York having delighted to walk in it, bears the name of *the Duke's Walk*;"* concerning

* At the east end of this walk, sacred to love and meditation, there is a cairn, or monumental erection of loose stones which were reared over the

which, Arnot observes in 1779, that in the memory of people then “recently deceased, this walk was covered with tall oaks. But now there is hardly a single tree (of any considerable size) in its whole boundaries. Indeed it is extremely doubtful, if, except at the bottom, there were ever any trees on these hills, the height of ground, and the barrenness of the soil being very unfavourable for their growth.” A little towards the south of this walk, and upon the northern acclivity of Arthur’s Seat, nearly a quarter of a mile from the Palace, stand the ruins of

ST ANTHONY’S CHAPEL AND HERMITAGE,
once the resort of numerous votaries.

spot where a wretch, one Nichol Muschet, had murdered his wife, A. D. 1720, and lately introduced with much effect, as the scene of an interesting meeting in the popular Novel of “The Heart of Mid-Lothian,” in the second series of “The Tales of my Landlord.” The original scite of the cairn was on the opposite side of the walk, and the stones having been removed, when the modern approach to the park was formed.

The murderer was descended of a respectable family in the county of Angus ; and had been educated in the profession of a surgeon. When in Edinburgh, in the course of his education he made an imprudent match with a woman in humble life, named Margaret Hall. He soon afterwards repented of this step, and endeavoured by every possible means to rid himself of his wife, till at length, distracted by his frequent disappointments, he resolved on cutting her throat. The day before the perpetration of this horrid deed, he pretended a return of affection to the unfortunate woman, the better to conceal his design, and in the evening took her to walk with him in the direction of Duddingstone. The unhappy creature was averse to the expedition, but in spite of her tears and entreaties he persisted. When they had got nearly to the extremity of the Duke’s Walk, Muschet threw her upon the ground, and immediately proceeded to his bloody purpose. During her resistance he wounded her hand and chin, which she held down, thus intercepting the knife, and but for her long hair with which he pinned her to the earth, he could not have succeeded, as her struggles were great. This wretch was tried and found guilty on his own confession, and after being hanged in the Grass Market, he was removed to the *Gallowlee*, where he was suspended in chains.

The area of the Chapel was $43\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, 18 in breadth, and had a handsome Gothic roof of the same height, consisting of three arches, which are now fallen down. On the west was a large tower, 19 feet square, and 40 feet in height. In the south wall, near the altar, is a small niche for holding the pix, and another for the holy water. The Hermitage stood at the foot of the rock on which the Chapel was founded, and though in the neighbourhood of a populous city, had every characteristic of a place of this nature. It was about 16 feet in length, by 12 feet 8 inches in breadth, and 11 feet in height. Both Hermitage and Chapel belonged to the Monastery of St Anthony at South Leith, which is two miles distant towards the north. Upon the common seal of this convent, preserved in the Advocates' Library, is the figure of St Anthony, * in a hermit's mantle, with a book in one hand, and a staff in the other; and at his foot a sow, with a bell about its neck.† Over his head is a capital T, and round the seal is this inscription, "S. COMMUNE PRECEPTORIÆ SANCTI ANTHONII PROPE LEICHT." These canons followed

* St Anthony was a monk of great celebrity, who lived in the 4th century, and is reckoned the father of the monastic life.

† Rigord, who wrote in the 12th century, tells us that for a long time swine were permitted to wallow in the streets of Paris, even after they were paved; till the young Philip, being killed by a fall from his horse, from a sow running between its legs, an order was issued that no swine should in future run about the streets. The Monks of the Abbey of *St Anthony* remonstrated fiercely against this order, alleging that the prevention of the *Saints* swine from enjoying the liberty of going where they pleased, was a *want of respect* to their Patron. It was therefore found necessary to grant them the privilege of wallowing in the streets without molestation; this permission, however, was qualified with the proviso, *that all swine belonging to the Monks of St Anthony, should be turned out with bells about their necks*; this privilege probably gave rise to the sow and bell on the seal of the convent, which they proudly adopted as a symbol of kingly favour and protection, and deemed worthy of being emblazoned on the insignia of that order.

the rule of St Augustine, and wore a black gown with a blue cross, in form of the letter T, upon their left breast. The only mark of distinction between them and the *canons regular* was, that they wore neither an *almuce* nor a *rock-et*, which the *regulars* and *bishops* made use of.*

At the foot of the rock is a fine spring, celebrated in a beautiful pathetic old ballad, founded on the amours of some courtly dame and false gallant, when royalty inhabited the neighbouring Palace, as follows :—

“ I leant my back unto an aik,
I thought it was a trusty tree ;
But first it bow'd, and syne it brak,
Sae my true love's forsaken me.”

“ Oh ! Arthur's seat shall be my bed,
The sheets sall ne'er be fyled by me ;
St Anthon's well shall be my drink,
Syn my fause luv'e's forsaken me.”

From this well a foot-path, accurately delineated on the accompanying map of the Sanctuary, leads to the summit of Arthur's Seat, whence an extensive view is obtained in every direction, which amply recompenses the labour of ascending. To the west is seen the neighbouring city and extended royalty of Edinburgh, with the suburbs, and the adjoining districts of the county ; and beyond them, part of the counties of Linlithgow, Stirling, Dumbarton, Perth, and Clackmannan, while the vast rocks of Salisbury Crags appear spread out underneath. To the northward, the Calton Hill, with its public buildings and monuments ; the new London road stretching along its southern bank from the Regent's Bridge, which connects it with the city at Prince's Street on the west, till it joins the old road from the Canongate on the east, near Jock's Lodge, a village at the north-east declivity of Arthur's Seat. Beyond this line of road, is seen the flourishing town and port of Leith, the Frith and navigation of the Forth, the opposite

* Keith's Account of Religious Houses, cap. 3.

coast of Fifeshire from Queensferry to Crail; and part of the counties of Kinross, Perth, and Angus, in the distance. Eastward is Piershill barracks for cavalry, the ruinous kirk and village of Restalrig, the thriving village of Portobello, (much resorted to for sea-bathing;) and farther on, the town and bay of Musselburgh, with a number of villages skirting the shores. Across this bay is seen, on its eastern beach, the splendid modern mansion of Gosford, built by the late Earl of Wemyss; and, behind it, North-Berwick Law appears rising like a vast cone, from the waters of the Forth. Turning southward, the country around Musselburgh and Dalkeith presents itself. Here Inveresk Church and spire, Craigmillar Castle, Libberton Kirk and Tower, Blackford, Braid, and Pentland Hills, are striking objects; while the park of Duddingstone-hall, the village and loch of that name, with the house and inclosures of Prestonfield, (the seat of Sir Robert Keith Dick, Baronet,) appear spread out from the base. Several of the southern counties are partially observed in the back ground. The hill of Arthur Seat, King's Park, and Meadows, are enjoyed by the Earl of Haddington.

**MINERALOGICAL REMARKS ON THE HILLS OF ARTHUR'S
SEAT AND SALISBURY CRAGS.**

As these romantic promontories and adjacent craggy scenery, are more or less frequented by the naturalist, the following observations may not be unimportant.

ARTHUR'S SEAT.

A most beautiful and singular spotted Jasper was, some years ago, dug out of this hill, below St Anthony's Chapel; the basis is generally of one uniform colour, sometimes veined, but always spotted with another colour. It contains a good deal of Iron in small round balls; it admits of

an elegant polish, and has been wrought into seals, brôaches, ear-rings, buttons, &c. ; the colours are brown with white spots, white with red spots, and sometimes all the colours are blended together.

At the place where the Jasper is found, a particular species of Iron-stone has been discovered, which rises in slabs from the fissures, and takes a very fine polish. In the cavities, where attempts were made to obtain specimens of Jasper, several remarkable crystals were discovered, partly siliceous and partly calcareous, of the dog tooth kind, intermixed and shooting from the same base. Red Keel, or Ruddle, is also to be found on the north-east side of the hill.

To render our observations more intelligible, we may state several discoveries that have been made on the Calton hill, applicable in some respects to Arthur's Seat. The east side of this rock being mostly filled with soil, cannot be narrowly examined ; the detached fragments are of much the same nature as the Castle hill, viz. a cross grained trap ; some of which contains a considerable quantity of *Hæmatites* and *Shorl*, and is acted upon by acids. Near the top of the hill they assume a porphyric appearance, which is very visible in the quarry above Bridewell ; the lowest stratum is a coarse pudding stone, formed of fragments of a porphyrous rock, of a number of different sizes, mixed with a good deal of red felt-spar ; above this stratum is another of porphyry, from 30 to 40 feet thick. A very rare Fossil was discovered in this porphyry in the year 1785, by a French gentleman, viz. the *Margodes* of Linnaeus ; it was found from the size of a hazel nut, and upwards ; of a tessellated crystallized shape, with regular sides and angles, resembling a Garnet, of different colours, from a deep red to a light brown ; its earth approaches nearest the Zeolite. The reason we are so particular as to the Calton is, that this curious Fossil has since been found in a quarry in Arthur's seat, at the east end of the Duke's Walk.

SALISBURY CRAGS.

This hill is well worthy the attention of the naturalist, from the various strata that compose it, which our limits will not permit us fully to detail; we shall only observe, that the great mass of whin rocks, is incumbent on the gritt and clay; these latter are commonly thought to be of posterior formation, which proves this arrangement to be extremely singular. Beautiful specimens of radiated *Hæmatites* have been found in the quarry near Holyroodhouse; they are intermixed with *steatites*, green fibrous Iron ore, and calcareous spar, forming in many specimens a very uncommon mass.

Veins of calcareous spar, beautifully striped, are met with in many places; also *Lac Lunæ*, *Zeolite*, and *Amethystine quartz* crystals. There is a good sand-stone quarry at the back of the rock.

Descending from the summit towards Holyroodhouse, by St Anthony's well, we enter through a style at the west end of the Duke's Walk, into

ST ANNE'S YARD'S,

Which is a large grass inclosed field, immediately to the east of the Palace. These and the King's gardens are enjoyed by the Duke of Hamilton. Maitland observes, that "various were the opinions concerning the appellation of that inclosure, some deriving it from the vicinal hermitage of St Anthony; but, as there is said to have been a Chapel adjoining to the abbot's house in the said yards, the vestigia whereof are still (in 1753,) to be seen, a little be-east the bowling green wall, * belonging to the Palace, I think 'tis more

* The spot here alluded to by Mr Maitland, corresponds to the site of the Chapter-house, Treasury, small cloister, and Abbot's house, as mentioned in the general account of the Abbey.

probable that this inclosure received its name from the Chapel, which we may presume was dedicated to St Anne."

At the north side of St Anne's Yards, in a small street called Croft-an-righ, is an old house, in the taste of the 16th century, said to have been the residence of the Regent Murray. This house and adjoining garden, now the property of the widow of Mr Gavin, engraver, were gifted, along with several of the adjoining properties, by James VI. to a favourite servant of the name of French.

At the foot of the Canongate, and towards the north-west of the grand entrance of the Abbey, formerly stood

THE GIRTH CROSS,

So denominated from its being the western extremity of the Sanctuary. It originally consisted of three steps, the case and the shaft surmounted by a cross patee. It was taken down when the strand was made at the boundary of the Sanctuary on the west side, but its site can still be pointed out on the pavement.*

* All sanctuaries were formerly denominated *garths*, and a cross erected upon the extreme verge of the consecrated spot, which was always done, was held as sacred; and if the person pursued touched this palladium before his pursuers overtook him, he was received with shouts of triumph into the "*City of refuge*."

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE SANCTUARY.

THE protection of the Sanctuary, now denied to criminals, is allowed to unfortunate debtors as a gentler species of confinement. The privilege is at least co-eval with our earliest judicial records, and has been esteemed by the wisest men, to be honourable to the law, and useful in its consequences. It is a humane provision for misfortune, against one of the severest punishments which can be inflicted upon the unfortunate. Creditors, for the gratification of resentment, might otherwise push legal measures to an excessive severity ; an evil which, without violating salutary general rules, could not be corrected by any special interposition of authority. A debtor availing himself of this refuge, does no injury to the interests of his creditors, since his property can be effectually attached, although his person be not previously seized.

Thus the gratification of resentment, which alone is frustrated, constitutes no interest which a Court of Justice will recognize. A person retiring to the Sanctuary for personal protection from diligence, is understood to remain protected for the first twenty-four hours, that time may be afforded to him to obtain a protection ; after which he may be seized in virtue of diligence, and carried beyond the jurisdiction, unless a regular protection has been in the meantime obtained and booked. And the constables of the Abbey are bound to oppose every officer of the law, from taking any person out of the Abbey for debt, or even for bailable crimes, without a signed order from the Bailie.—Regulations of Abbey Court, 1757.

In one of the acts of this Court, 1689 and 1697, the Bailie discharges the inhabitants from receiving any person into their houses in the Abbey, until they cause an entry of their names and designations to be made in a book kept by the Bailie, under pain of being subjected to certain fines. This act, however, does not appear to have been lately put in execution. The number of persons booked for the protection vary considerably; from 1741 to 1778, seven hundred and sixteen were inserted in the record. The fee for protection, which *ex officio* is signed by the Bailie, is now raised by the Bailie to L.2, 2s.; a fee of 2s. is also exacted for a view of the protection record. It does not, however, protect a person against punishment for a crime of magnitude, or against the diligence of caption, if he escape from the messenger to the sanctuary by force or intrigue. The date of booking the protection is of great importance, in ascertaining the period of the bankruptcy of debtors retiring to the Abbey, and in regulating the preference of creditors under the Bankrupt Act. If the debtor contract debt, either within or without the jurisdiction, after so retiring to the sanctuary, he may be sued for payment before the Bailie Court, which is situated within the precincts; and decreet being obtained and extracted, and a charge given, he may, in virtue of an act of Warding, be incarcerated in the jail of the Abbey, or his effects poulded. He has not the privilege of suing a process of *cessio bonorum* in the Court of Session, even when confined in the Abbey jail for debt, in respect that the jail is not of the description required in the Act of Sederunt 18th July 1688; and the circumstance of the debtor's being within the sanctuary, of itself precludes the action. He may, however, sue for the benefit of the Act 1696, c. 32. usually called the Act of Grace, in the same manner as any other debtor may do who is incarcerated in any other jail in Scotland. The Bailie has power to grant warrant to apprehend, examine

and imprison debtors within the jurisdiction, as *in meditatione fugæ*, and he may even seize, imprison, and search fraudulent bankrupts. If the debtor's presence be required as a witness beyond the precincts, a protection may be obtained from the Court of Session or Justiciary, as the case may be. But the debtor enjoys many advantages, when compared with the *squalor carceris*, the filth and confinement of a jail—such as the benefit of comfortable lodgings, salubrious air, and of extensive romantic walks within the precincts, which occupy a range of between six and seven miles in circumference, including Arthur's Seat, about the half of the beautiful and romantic lake of Duddingstone, and the surrounding hills and valleys, comprehending Salisbury Crags, St Anthony's Chapel, King's Park, Palace, Palace-yard, &c.* to the strand at the foot of the Canongate. And during the period of his protection, he is at liberty to remove beyond the bounds during Sunday.†

BOUNDARIES OF THE SANCTUARY.

FROM the *Watergate*, a few yards to the north-east of the *Girth Cross*, the boundary line runs southward across the principal street by the strand, or gutter, at the foot of the Canongate; passes through the centre of the Horse Wynd, and keeps in the same direction till it reaches the meadow ground at the foot of Salisbury Crags, taking in the lane west of Millar's garden; then turning westward, it follows the course of the wall which bounds that meadow on the north and west, till it comes to St Leonard's Hill, to the west of Salisbury Crags; bending to the south, it runs

* See the accompanying plan.

† Halkerston's translation of Law terms.

along the east side of the road called *Dumbie Dykes*, and over the top of the ridge of St Leonard's Hill ; when taking a sweep to the south-east, it passes Gibraltar House, the gate and style at the shepherd's house, and along by the boundary of Prestonfield park to the *Wells of Wearie*, at the foot of the basaltic columns, which overhang the foot path leading from Duddingstone, and runs nearly due east till it joins Duddingstone Loch ; then, bending to the northward, it encircles the loch about half way, till it reaches the projecting wall of the Minister's Glebe, where it turns suddenly to the north, and passing the *tirless*, or style, leading to the village of Duddingstone, pursues its course up the hill till it reaches the plantation on the east side of Arthur's Seat ; then, inclining to the north-west, it passes on to the style at the *Watering Stone*, opposite to the west gate of Parsons' Green. Winding then to the westward, along the north side of the *Duke's Walk*, it comes to the style in the King's Park-wall ; where, turning northward, it runs on till it joins a row of large elm trees, which it follows in a north-easterly direction to *Clock-mill House* ; then turning westward, it continues its course by the wall of the *Physic Garden*, to the north gate of the King's Park, at *Craftangrie*, and along by the wall on the north side of the Abbey Church-yard, till it reaches the Artillery Park, which it bounds on the east and north sides ; then, passing along by the north-west wall of the King's Garden, and the houses on the south side of the *Abbey Hill*, it reaches the *Watergate*, including within its precincts the whole of the extensive hills of *Arthur's Seat* and *Salisbury Crags*, with the romantic valleys which lie between and around them, as more particularly delineated by the *dotted lines* on the accompanying plan.

OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH THE CHAPEL ROYAL.

Almoner, Rev. John Paton, minister of *Lasswade*.

Deputy, Mr Robert Paton, writer in Edinburgh.

Dean of the Chapel Royal, Rev. Dr William Laurence Brown, Dean of the Order of the Thistle, Principal and Professor of Divinity in Marischall College, and one of the ministers of Aberdeen.

Deans, Rev. Dr John Inglis, one of the ministers of Edinburgh; Rev. Dr Andrew Grant, one of the ministers of St Andrew's Church, Edinburgh; and Rev. Dr William Bryce.

Chaplains in Ordinary, The Rev. Drs. Lee of *Edinburgh*, A. Fleming of *Hamilton*, J. M'Kenzie of *Port Patrick*, Duncan M'Farlane of *Drymen*, David Lamont of *Kirkpatrick Durham*, and Duncan Mearns, Professor of Divinity, King's College, Aberdeen.

Royal Sexton, Mr James Bland, County Hall.

Deputy, and Keeper of the Chapel Royal, M. Petrie, No. 7, Abbey.

OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH THE PALACE AND SANCTUARY.

Heritable Keeper of the Palace,—His Grace Alexander, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, &c.

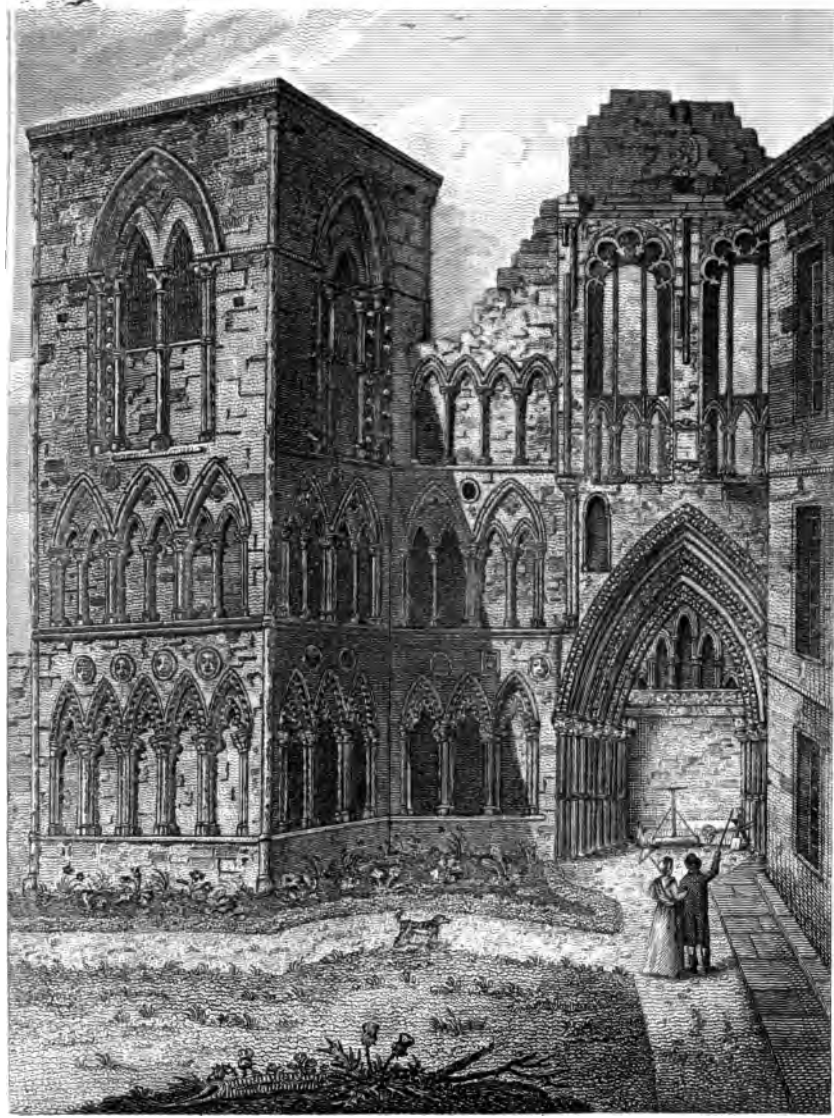
Deputy,—Robert Rutherford, Esq.

Bailie,—John Dickie, Esq. W. S. 21, Dean Terrace.

Deputy and Clerk,—John Somerville, Esq. 11, Antigua Street.

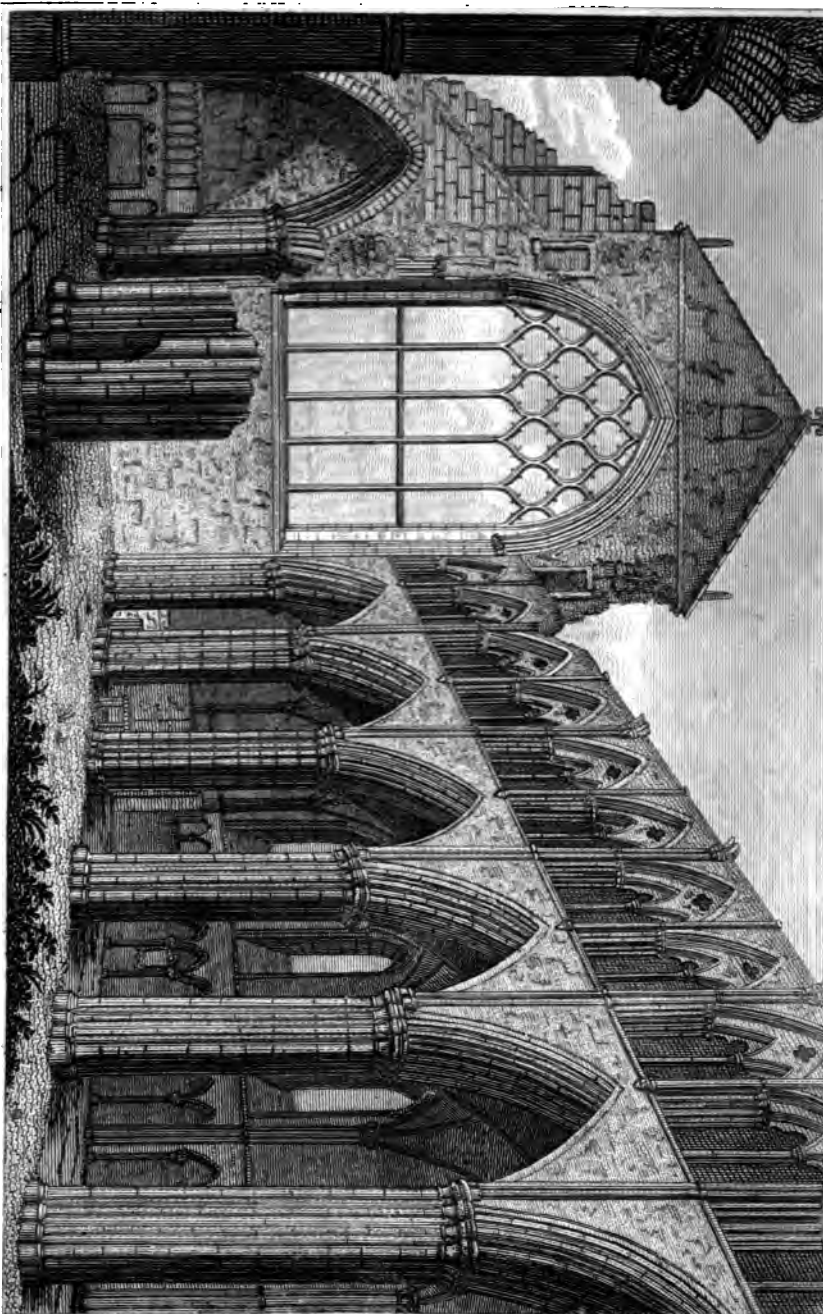
Officer of Court,—Andrew Petrie.

There is also a Palace Constabulary, composed of the Merchants and Inhabitants.



WEST END OF THE PALACE ROYAL AND THE ORIGINAL GRAND ENTRANCE

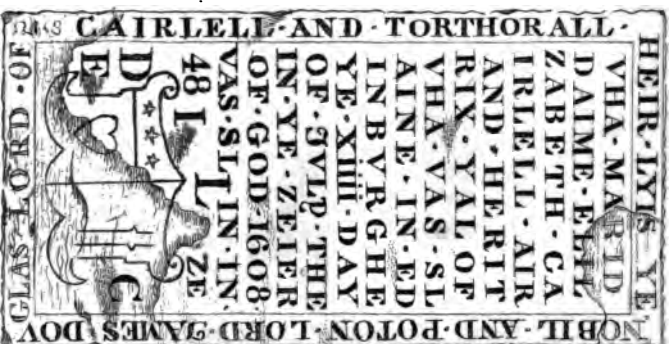
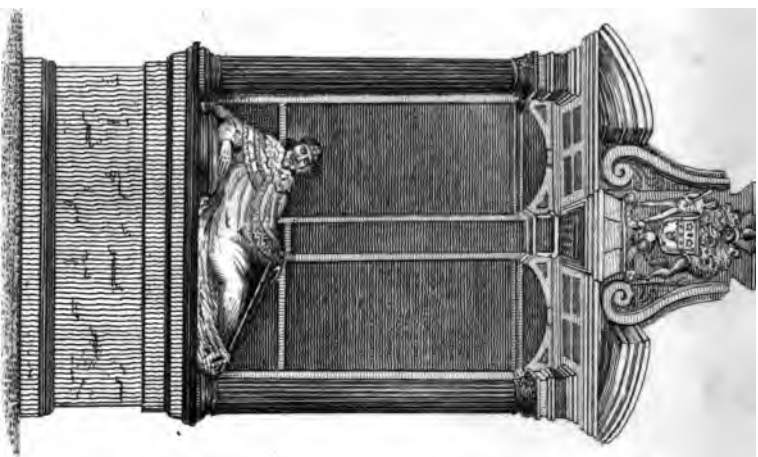
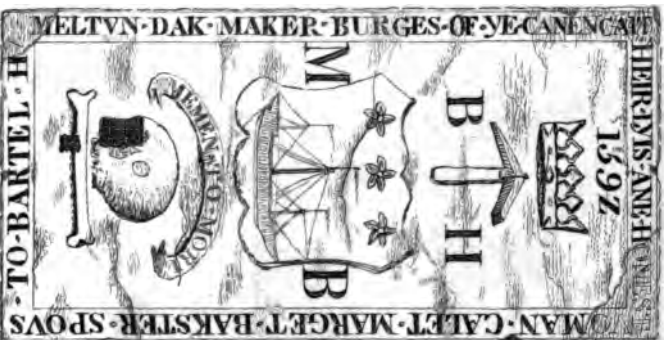




Interior of the Cathedral of Amiens, France. The flying buttresses are a characteristic feature of Gothic architecture, allowing for higher vaults and larger windows.



Interior of the Cathedral of St. Peter, Rome



187. **THE CASTLE OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.** **BY J. H. P. J. A.**

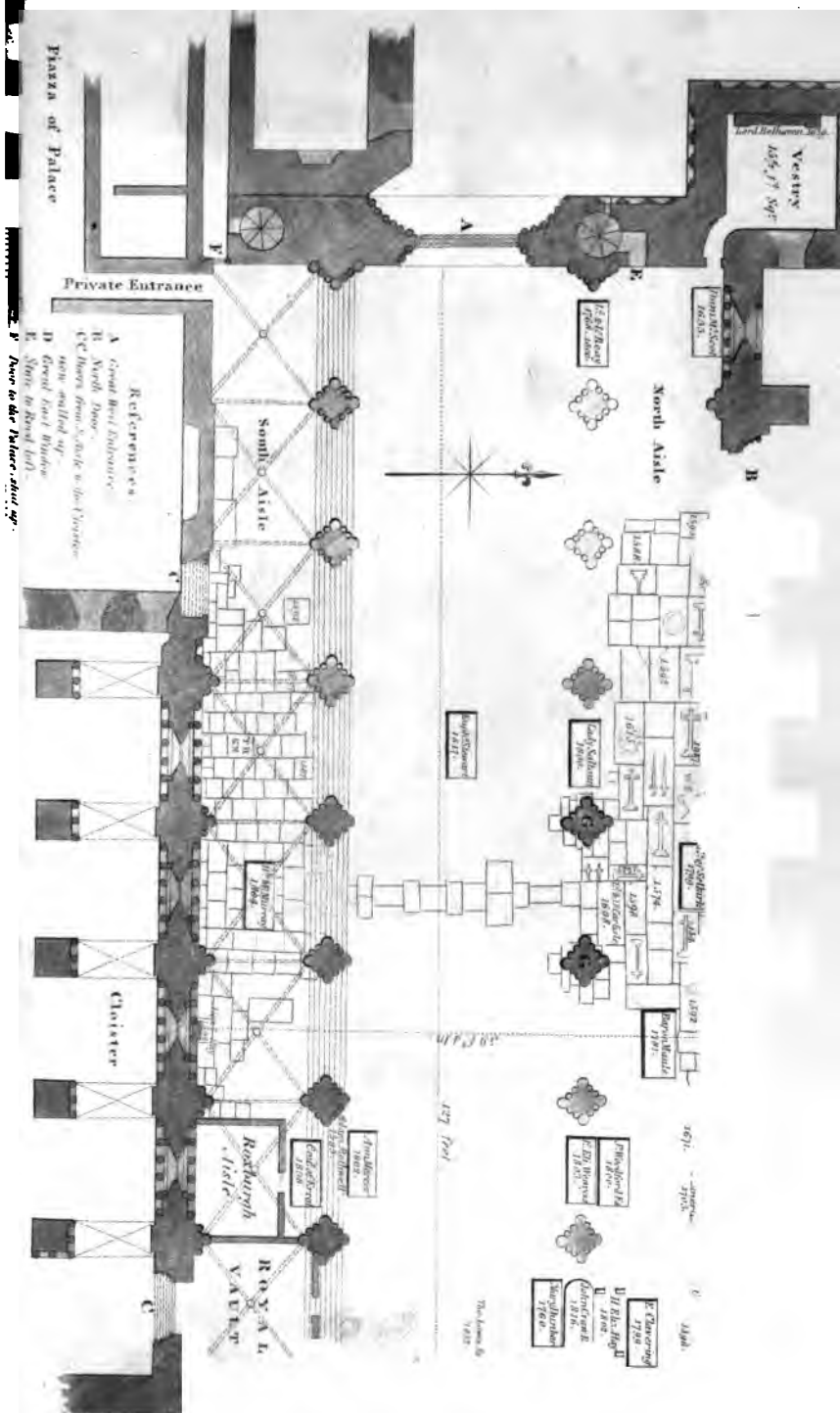
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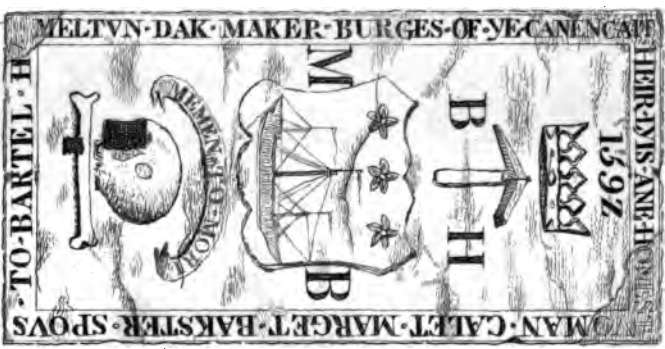


INSIDE VIEW OF THE CHAPEL ROTARY OF HOLYROODHOUSE

DESIGNED & ENGRAVED BY J. F. COOPER



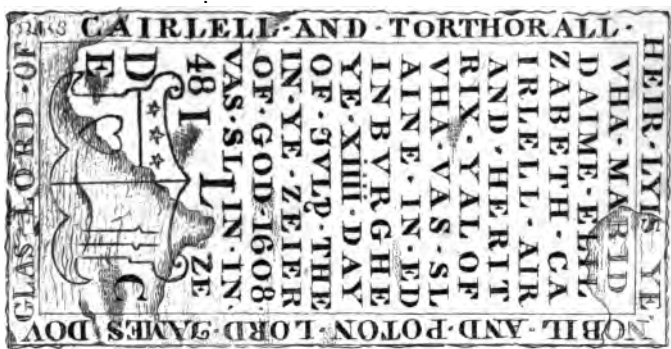




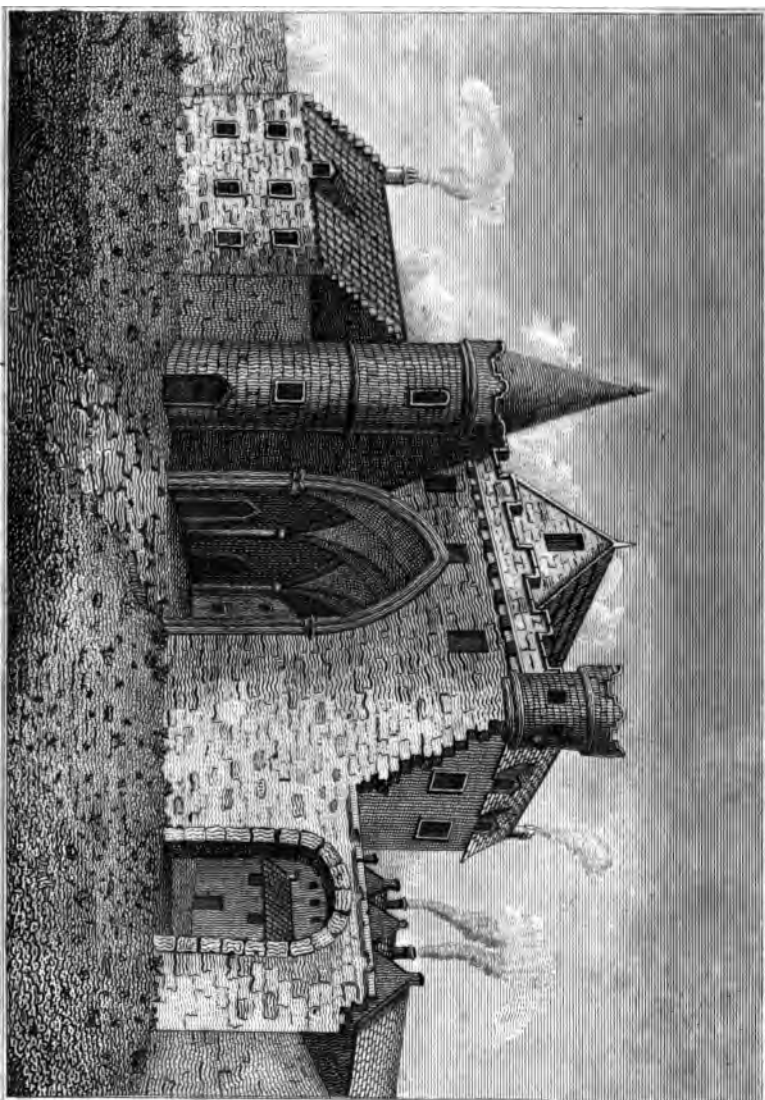
Stone lying on the South Side of the Chapel
 above the third window from the East.



Thomas & King by J. Pearce.
 VIRGOV BETHAVENS MOVEMENT. 1680.



Stone lying on the North Side of the Chapel
 between the two remaining pillars.



Drawn & Engr'd by J. Prieur.

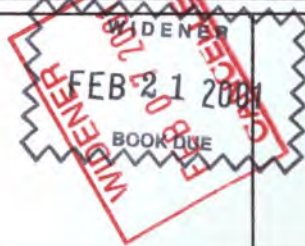
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